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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Spring Flight of Business

Poland Explains to Press

Theater Serves Religion

¶ **Mutiny on the TVA**—Dr. Arthur Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, responds to President Roosevelt's threat of suspension or removal, by refusing to participate further in the Presidential investigation and by challenging the President's right or power to carry out the ouster threat. • Thus the TVA which was envisioned by the President as a "yardstick" to gauge proper utility rates, may become a yardstick to gauge presidential authority.

¶ **Spring in Business**—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper indulges in a spring song of hope for business. Speaking into a microphone during a nation-wide radio symposium on the "Spring Outlook for Business," he predicted gradual improvement of economic conditions. The period of liquidation has about subsided and there is now evidence abroad of a general resistance to further decline, he states. Others are not so sanguine. But a "lower price" rally in Madison Square Garden staged by department store officials brings out the conviction (voiced by Fanny Hurst, authoress) that consumer buying power has "enough T. N. T. to blow up the log jam of industry." • Conditions seem trying to say that the elements of good business are available as soon as business decides to be good.

¶ **Pie Belts**—We pick up Philadelphia's Evening Bulletin, and learn that a Grange in Bucks County, Pa., has discovered that breakfast habits are changing. Instead of fried potatoes, sausage, and three or four kinds of pie on the breakfast board, they report that today's menu is more likely to offer fruit juices, cereals and eggs. This is interpreted to mean that the boundaries of the "pie belt" are shrinking, and that the all-around, catch-as-catch-can, three-meal-a-day pie eater is slowly ballooning from the scene. The Tower is able, however, to give reassurance. The pie belt is still a sturdy tradition in New England, where certain folk eat pie with any meal, willy-nilly. Why, just the other day right here in Boston we saw a fellow eating pie for breakfast. • This phenomenon happened because of a convenient mirror and an imperviousness to criticism.

¶ **War Imposts**—The French Cabinet approves Premier Léon Blum's proposal for a bank advance to finance greater armaments. It calls on the Bank of France for 5,000,000,000 francs ($152,500,000). "The German General Staff plans swift, implacable war," warns a Deputy, recalling the recommendation of General Ludendorff that war be started without declaration. To meet the threat and still the fear, France's wartime preparation bill is discussed again (it is now 14 year old). • With the "tout" of fear to boost the bids the armament auction goes on, assuring all but the profiteers a bad bargain.

¶ **Poland's Unofficial Apologia**—Utilizing the press conference technique so eminently developed by President Roosevelt, Poland's Ambassador in Washington presents his government's recent forcible methods in Lithuania in the light of an ultimate benefit to all of Europe. Poland, he declares, is refurbishing the idea of creating a "buffer belt" of Eastern European powers stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea and having no commitments with powers to the east and west. Such a belt would erect a zone of neutrality between Germany and Russia which would make hostilities between these nations practically impossible. In presenting an ultimatum to Lithuania, therefore, Poland sought to force a settlement of differences which interfered with the larger and more altruistic aim. • The general idea: Poland preferred a clarifying quarrel to a perpetual disagreement.

¶ **Religion's Curtain Call**—Miss Gertrude Lawrence, who plays the stellar role in "Susan and God," steps out of her character to address a New York audience, telling them that: "Religion has come to the Broadway theater because it is a reflection of what is in people's own hearts. . . . I feel there is a spiritual awakening. . . . It is almost a revolt of the masses against oppressive materialistic leadership. . . ." And just about a month ago a writer in the Monitor's "Wide Horizon" was impressed by the fact that four plays with a religious theme were showing on Broadway. He interpreted this breaking away from old theatrical taboos as the response to a general hunger on the part of honest thinkers. "In the face of world conditions of human want and distress," he commented, "men are . . . turning to religion with a certainty that materialism has failed." Christianity should meet this open-minded search with understanding "if this twentieth century opportunity is to be grasped." • There was a time when many religionists refused to believe that good could come out of the theater. That people now demand religious themes of the theater indicates that there remains with men an instinct that persists in seeking God wherever He may be found; and that is—everywhere.

In the Boston Section:

Highway experts see decrease in national accident rate.

Research Bureau asks Legislature to help Boston.

Herter scores application of Social Security Act.

Lee says that Hurley seeks to favor business in charging Communism in school books.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

TVA Head Stands Firm; President Ready to Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Arthur E. Morgan case moved swiftly today toward one more climax.

The Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman is at his home in Yellow Springs, Ohio, firm in his determination not to resign from office.

President Roosevelt, in the White House, is preparing—at some time after 2:30 p. m. today—either to dismiss or to suspend Chairman Morgan.

And then the whole argument will begin again, turning on the disputed power of the President to remove a TVA Director, and unquestionably broadening into a congressional investigation not only of the removal or suspension, but of the entire TVA subject.

Inexorably the question has grown into one of the greatest issues of the second Roosevelt term. It bids fair, also, to chart historical precedents governing the relations of an American President to high appointed officials and it has broad bearing on the current effort to enlarge the Chief Executive's authority over the Executive side of the Government, through the reorganization bill.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting in the White House, Chairman Morgan persisted in his refusal to elaborate his charges against David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan, his fellow members. President Roosevelt thereupon gave the Chairman until 2:30 today to present reasons why he should not be removed or suspended, and announced his intention to act after that deadline.

Authorities here did not fully understand the proposed "suspension" and assumed that if the President took that action he would simply remove Chairman Morgan from the exercise of his functions pending a congressional investigation. Possibly, too, suspension was projected because it might be legally more defensible than dismissal.

And as to removal, a direct clash of legal authorities exists. The Justice Department evidently has advised the President that his power of removal is firm. Their stand seems based on broad constitutional powers which direct the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and on the Myers and Humphrey decisions of the Supreme Court. With a divided court in which Liberals like Mr. Justices Brandeis and Holmes were in the minority along with Justice McReynolds, the Myers decision held that President Wilson had been within his powers in dismissing Frank S. Myers, an Oregon postmaster.

But the Humphrey decision, in 1935, affirmed that a President

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Voice of Consumer Heard In 'Lower Price Movement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Progressive retailers in the department store field have become acutely conscious of an increasing consumer movement in the United States, it was indicated here today by the results of a gigantic "lower price rally" staged in Madison Square Garden.

Thousands of consumers cheered the low price program when it was presented by Hearn Department Stores yesterday with a list of speakers ranging from Gov. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, to Mary Pickford.

Representatives of women's clubs, civic associations and thousands of persons present indicated approval of merchandising policies which would provide customers with price benefits. So enthusiastic was the demonstration that Fannie Hurst, master of ceremonies, emphasized the power of consumers by stating:

"There is enough T. N. T. in this group to dynamite the log-jam of industry."

Governor Earle's address stressed the low-price theory of distributing the benefits of increased production rather less than the high-wage theory of accomplishing the same goal by raising payments to workers.

Fair wages, shorter hours, tariff protection for American industry, a public works program and less "calamity howling by opponents of the Roosevelt Administration" figured prominently in the Pennsylvania Governor's prescription for economic recovery. Most of the nation's business problems, he held, were due to the influence of machines upon production.

"Government spending must continue, or we face disaster," he declared. "Don't let them make you think the national debt will bring disaster. It will save us from disaster. On a per capita and national assets basis, the national debts of Great Britain and France are three times as large as ours."

Miss Pickford urged a reversal of the tendency to hoard during a business depression. She asked the women present to spend their savings in order to help restore business activity to former levels.

Intimate Message From Washington

At Last U. S. Radiocasters Are Studying Needs of Foreign Countries in Order to Meet Overseas Competition

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 22

How is the United States replying to the short-wave propaganda that is being exported by various other countries? In the Intimate Message last week, the foreign challenge was described and figures presented showing that 24 daily news broadcasts in English and 45 in other languages foreign to the originating country are now being disseminated over the short waves from Europe.

Only recently, has the American reply attained a substantial volume, and only very recently has a really concerted effort been undertaken to tailor the programs to definite overseas purposes. An interdepartmental committee under Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Federal Communications Commission is now attempting to study, co-ordinate and improve American export programs.

Broadly, here is the situation: One non-commercial organization, the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, with Station W1XAL in Boston, is devoted entirely to short-wave broadcasting, of which a considerable part goes to Europe and Central America, as well as South America. The station is seeking to enlarge its programs in foreign languages, which to date have been limited. But the station has six frequencies, including two recently awarded by the FCC for non-commercial broadcasts especially to Latin America.

Columbia Broadcasting System has five short-wave frequencies, and sends out programs introduced in foreign languages but largely taken from its domestic network. It also sends daily news broadcasts to South America in Spanish and Portuguese. It includes many speeches, lectures, and other cultural material largely in English.

NBC Expands Service

National Broadcasting Company has begun an ambitious short-wave program, though it is late in the field. It sends out 18 hours a day of such programs, with nearly half of them not taken from the domestic networks. Included are four hours of news, in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. In addition, there are four hours of special foreign-language programs. That leaves nine or ten hours of the total to be taken from NBC's two domestic networks or sustaining programs. Some of them are "rebuilt" from transcriptions, some simply piped directly abroad.

International General Electric at Schenectady and Westinghouse Electric also have four short-wave frequencies apiece, and send out programs in part taken from NBC networks, and in part originated by the stations themselves. General Electric recently received two of the four Pan-American frequencies—the other two went to World-Wide—and has been expanding its special programs for Latin America. The Crosley Station in Cincinnati, and a short-wave station operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, also send out short-wave programs.

Slowly, all these programs are being adapted into form most useful to export—the old, old story of American manufacturers finally studying the needs of the foreign territories they attempt to serve, and ultimately appealing to them. For a long time—and still, to a greater or less degree—these programs resembled the warming-pans the Yankee traders tried to sell to the Fiji Islanders. For instance, some of the more egregious radio funny-men with humor which is local were and are exported to short-wave listeners in South America or Europe.

Conditions Are Changing

But these things are changing. The better musical programs, the sustaining programs—including talks and lectures—are going on the short waves, generally with Spanish or Portuguese introductions or explanations. Sometimes the advertising plugs are left in; sometimes they are extracted when the programs are re-broadcast, and what started out as a commercial hour may be turned for export into a pretty good musical program.

But more important than the short-wave transmissions are programs that are sent to Latin America and sometimes to Europe for re-broadcast. Of course, very few South American listeners have short-wave receiving sets. But very many have radio sets capable of listening to their own local stations.

So a program sent from the United States on a regular RCA communications channel, picked up on an expensive receiver, and re-broadcast by a Latin American station reaches many times the number of listeners who get either American or European short-wave programs direct.

The nub of the problem involved in getting United States radio material to South America, therefore, turns on relations with the proprietors of individual radio stations there. If the American chains, the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, or even some branches of the United States Government can persuade Latin American broadcasters to take more materials for re-broadcast, and means can be devised for meeting the expense, then the United States will have opened a real door.

As it is, the communications channel via which such programs are sent down costs something over $400 an hour. But on Secretary Hull's speech last week, no fewer than eight countries re-broadcast simultaneous translations of the speech: In Portuguese to Brazil, Spanish to Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Cuba and Colombia. That, at least, was a magnificent showing. And NBC alone had 35 broadcasts giving either the original Hull speech, translations, or selected excerpts.

Powers Confer on Bigger Battleships

Parity With United States All That Is Needed, Says Tokyo Strategist

No Fear of Attack

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Naval experts of the United States, Britain, and France conferred yesterday concerning construction plans in view of Japan's refusal to disclose whether she is building battleships bigger than the 35,000-ton limit set by the London Naval Treaty of 1936.

The main point under discussion was whether the three powers signatories of the treaty should invoke its "escalator" clause permitting them to abandon its tonnage restriction if these were exceeded by an non-signatory. No decision was announced. The experts held a previous meeting March 1.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—"So long as Japan can maintain a Navy equal to that of America she need have no fear of the combined naval forces of Great Britain and the United States. Japan must encourage naval expansion of Germany and Italy and maintain her own Navy on equal terms with America's. So long as she possesses such a navy no nation can strike the first blow at her."

This is the gist of conclusions reached by Lieut. Commander Tota Ishimaru, Japanese retired officer and commentator on naval strategy, in a recent magazine article. Commander Ishimaru acquired notoriety by publishing a book entitled "Japan Must Fight Britain," a detailed outline of the strategy of a hypothetical future war between Japan and Great Britain and the United States.

The Japanese officer describes an alleged plan by Great Britain to draw the United States and the Soviet Union into an anti-Japanese front for the purpose of protecting British interests in China. He summarizes the supposed British calculations as follows:

A combination of the American Navy with the reinforced British Asiatic Fleet, which is now in prospect, would prove more than a match for Japan. Moreover, Soviet airplanes and submarines would threaten both Japan's industrial security and sea routes of communication with the Asiatic mainland. Finally, Japan, already drained to some extent by the outlay for current military operations in China, probably would crack financially under the strain of an intensive naval race.

Commander Ishimaru brushes aside the prediction of financial collapse with the assertion there is no limit to a war budget "if the whole Nation is determined to win."

He reckons with obvious satisfaction the considerations which, in his opinion, will prevent a concentration of British naval strength in the Far East. First of all, the German Navy, although nominally 35 per cent of the British, is actually closer to parity, because German ships are more modern in construction and equipment. Moreover, he believes part of the British Navy must be retained in the Mediterranean.

Japan Not to Yield Any Land in China

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 22

Japan will never yield "an inch" of territory the Army has occupied in China, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told the Diet today.

His statement came during Lower House discussion of a North China development company bill. A member asked the Premier to what extent military operations in China would be carried out.

Premier Konoye replied: "I am unable to state the limit to which operations will be carried or when we will be able to call a halt. But I can tell you we will never give up an inch of the areas already occupied.

"We must do our utmost to develop industry and the economic condition of the occupied areas, paralleling this work with cultural efforts."

French Feminists Hail Law Giving Wives Civil Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—French feminists have acclaimed the law which recently granted civil rights to married women as "an important milestone on the road to complete equality."

For the first time, a married woman in France may now have a bank account of her own, sign and cash checks, tesify in court, accept or make a legacy, and act as guardian without having to obtain formal, legalized permission from her husband.

Crowning nearly 70 years of struggle by the French feminist movement, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies recently passed a law according "full civil rights" to French married women who hitherto had literally been placed in the same legal category with "minor children and madmen." In fact, certain important restrictions remain but at least French wives now have a real independent civil status.

The essence of the new law is that it removes the obligation of obedience which was part of every civil marriage ceremony in France. The clause: "a wife owes obedience to her husband," has now been removed, although it is still specified that the husband is "head of the family."

In reporting the bill to the Chamber of Deputies, its sponsor M. Gabriel Delattre explained that the removal of the word "obey" had a specific significance, meaning in fact that women are no longer placed legally in a state of subordination.

Old Idea Dropped

"This old idea has been completely abolished," he said, "and replaced by the idea of protection on the part of the husband. The new expression 'head of the family,' does not mean that the husband will be the commander, but the protector."

Madame Louise Weiss, leader of the suffrage movement in France, terms the law a "great victory," a first step along the road to political equality. Madame Léon Brunschvigc, a former under-secretary in the cabinet of M. Léon Blum and a leading French feminist, emphasizes the importance of continuing the struggle. She outlines the next step as another law modifying the present set-up of matrimonial regulations, which still give the husband a large measure of financial control. In particular, the right of the husband to prevent his wife from going into business is resented by Mme. Brunschvigc and other French suffrage workers.

Civil Rights Long Sought

Civil rights for married women was the first point on the French feminist program as far back as 1869, according to Maitre Maria Vérone, President of the French League of Women's Rights. The moral which she drew from this fact is that French women must patiently continue their struggle to obtain the vote, which has several times been approved by the chamber of Deputies but as often refused by the French Senate.

Actually, the bill recently enacted into law was opposed by the French feminist movement on the grounds that it was simply a compromise measure designed to put off the day when women would have full equality of civil and political rights. Now that the law has been passed, the general feeling in feminist circles is that the reform constitutes a big step forward and a starting point for further progress.

Hoover Visits King George

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Former President Hoover talked for half an hour today with King George at Buckingham Palace.

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Fascist Influence in Japan Seen in Support for One-Party Plan

Army Bill Pushed

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—There was more than met the eye in the recent "sit-down" demonstration of several hundred rank-and-file members of the Seiyukai and Minseito parties who besieged the headquarters of the two organizations in Tokyo, demanding dissolution of the "decayed political parties." The demonstrators, who belonged to an organization called the anti-Communist Defense Corps and mostly came from the town of Hachioji, near Tokyo, succeeded in occupying many of the rooms at the Seiyukai headquarters, bringing in bags of rice and barley and Japanese bedding, as if for a prolonged stay. Other party members kept them out of the Minseito headquarters.

There was no serious violence and ultimately the professedly militant anti-Communists gave up their vigil at the insistence of the police. They were then taken into custody; but the majority were quickly released and allowed to go home.

The demonstration led to some sharp questioning of Home Minister Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu in the Diet. Seiyuaki and Minseito Deputies declared that their lives were not safe, and the Home Minister gave assurances of his intention to maintain law and order. There is a double background for this demonstration.

Hint of Direct Action

For some time agitation has been proceeding in Japan from various quarters for the dissolution of the existing parties and the formation of a single national party. It is also probably not a coincidence that the marchers from Hachioji appeared on the scene with their anti-party banners just on the eve of the introduction into the Diet of the National Mobilization Bill, which has been passed under the pressure of the Army and the Cabinet, but was opposed by a number of Deputies in the Diet. This particular demonstration passed off without casualties. But it carried at least a hint that more forcible direct action might be taken against recalcitrant legislators if opposition to the Mobilization Bill should be too stubborn and prolonged.

Opposition to political parties is not new in Japan. Several years ago Yosuke Matsuoka, now President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, started a league for the abolition of political parties. This organization led to no positive results; but other suggestions for the dissolution or reform of existing parties were mooted from time to time. One of the most recent of these took the form of a manifesto issued by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Mitsuru Toyama, venerable prophet of extreme nationalism, and Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto. The manifesto, which was published as an advertisement in the leading Tokyo newspapers, urged the dissolution of all political parties and the formation of a single national party.

Fascist Influence Seen

At the same time there has been a movement for the fusion of the Seiyukai and the Minseito, Japan's traditional big parties. For several years there has been little, if any difference in fundamentals between these parties; but the personal interests of politicians and the local political traditions which make some districts of Japan Minseito and others Seiyukai in sympathy have stood in the way of this fusion.

A mere union of the existing parties under their present leaders is not what nationalist conservatives

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Speaks for Brazil

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Oswaldo Aranha
Foreign Minister, Who Defends Ban on Nazi Activities

Austrian Leaders Of Protestantism To Obey Hitler

VIENNA, March 22 (AP)—Austrian Protestantism, unlike the church in Germany, has made its peace with the National Socialist regime.

Dr. Kauer, President of the Austrian Evangelical Supreme Church Council, today became the first church official of any State to swear an oath of loyalty to Adolf Hitler.

He was followed by all his subordinate officials.

After the ceremony Dr. Kauer delivered an address which contrasted sharply with the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, now in a German concentration camp, and the Protestant movement in Germany. He said:

"Every German swears voluntarily in the fullest happiness an oath of loyalty to the beloved Führer, who liberated all Austrians, irrespective of their religious beliefs, from an unbearable yoke."

The Austrian Evangelical Church has about 300,000 members.

Reports from rural Prussia said churches in many smaller towns and villages had draped their altars in black to indicate mourning for Dr. Niemöller's continued incarceration.

British Asylum Limited

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—The House of Commons today refused permission to Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, Laborite, to introduce a bill which would amend the aliens act so as to give the Home Secretary unlimited powers for six months to admit refugees from National Socialist Austria and grant them British nationality.

The problem of scores seeking British asylum after flight from the expanded German realm is serious.

Reich Propaganda machine prepares Austria for April 10 plebiscite: Page 5.

Spiritual Training Held Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Spiritual training is the essence of character," declared Mrs. W. R. Goddard, President of the Los Angeles Tenth District California Congress of Parents and Teachers, in defining the March theme of "Character Education a Family Responsibility."

"The family responsibility," she held, "does not end with dropping the child at the door of the church once a week on Sunday for an hour's instruction in religion and things pertaining to the soul. Home must go all the way with the child in his spiritual experience, else the child may think it is something for children only and when he grows up he will be relieved of it.

"Taking part in church services is important, but more important is living, day by day, a life compatible with religious teachings," she continued. "Sturdy character is needed more today than social consciousness, or economic security, or any of the high-sounding objectives we hear so much about, and the responsibility lies squarely upon the doorstep of the home.

"Character is not taught like reading, writing, and arithmetic, but rather by living, day by day, an honest life among people whose influence, day by day, is an inspiration to moral and virtuous living.

"Many young parents are more concerned about their youthful figures, about 'keeping up' with the latest books and motion pictures, about happiness and having a good time, than about the character and upbringing of their wee folk. And they are wee folk such a short time. Five years, or even seven years, are gone before they know it. Surely, five years, or seven years, is not too much to give up in successfully doing the biggest job ever given to a human being."

Mrs. Goddard's monthly message was directed at the 70,000 members of the local parent-teacher associations.

Helen Hayes Praises Old-Fashion Mother

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22 (AP)—Helen Hayes, actress, speaks a good word for "old-fashioned" motherhood while taking issue with the methods of some "modern" mothers. "The mother who makes a career out of her child, who smothers the child with devotion and expects the child to return that devotion through life, is not an ideal mother."

"Modern mothers with one or two children should be guided by the example of the old-fashioned mother who had too many children to be anything but casual to them." Miss Hayes, playing her famous role in "Victoria Regina" here, said she was looking forward to a year's vacation and rest "by playing wife and mother to my husband and baby."

H. B. Wells Heads Indiana University

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 22 (AP)—Dr. Herman B. Wells was chosen President of Indiana University today, less than 14 years after his graduation from the school.

By unanimous vote of the trustees Dr. Wells, at 35, became the youngest President in history of the University and the youngest administrator of a state school in the country.

Dr. Wells, popular with faculty members and students alike, had been acting President since July 1, 1937, following the retirement of Dr. William Lowe Bryan.

Brazil Rejects Berlin Protest On Nazi Ban

Attempt at Freedom for Cultural Activities Gets New Setback

Political Aim Seen

While Germans Form One of Largest Foreign Colonies Few Become Citizens

Brazil's new Foreign Minister Aranha, stanch friend of the democracies, gave the first indication of his foreign policy by thwarting German efforts to bring pressure to bear on Brazil's treatment of its German population.

At Berlin, dissatisfaction with the Brazilian incident was not concealed; it was hinted that President Vargas was not personally responsible for the rebuff to Germany and might make amends.

At Buenos Aires, President Ortiz of Argentina paid earnest tribute to inter-American democracy. Anti-fascist newspapers welcomed Brazil's firmness toward Germany.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 22 (AP)—Efforts by the German Government to regain free Nazi cultural activity for Germans in Brazil ran into a blind alley today.

It was ascertained at the Foreign Office that Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha has rejected flatly the latest series of representations against Brazil's ban on Nazi activities.

Carl Ritter, the German Ambassador, acted for his Government. It was said reliably that the Foreign Minister considered a note submitted by Herr Ritter to be couched in such strong language that he rejected it without further consideration.

Herr Ritter has been conferring with high Brazilian officials for several days. He talked yesterday with Francisco Campos, Minister of Justice and of the Interior, but nothing resulted to indicate any change in the situation.

Movement Held Political

President Vargas abolished all political parties when he set up his authoritarian régime on Nov. 10.

He reiterated last week his determination not to permit Nazi activity among the 155,000 Germans in Brazil. He, with other officials, has indicated a belief that the Nazi cultural program was in effect political.

When Nazi headquarters were closed in the States of Santa Catharina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul, the Government said its action was based on the political ban decree of Dec. 3.

"If national parties must be abolished, foreign parties also must go," the Government said.

Few Become Brazilian Citizens

Germans in Brazil have shown little inclination to take Brazilian citizenship. They constitute one of the largest foreign colonies in Brazil, clustered in small communities throughout Parana and Santa Catharina. Lesser groups live in Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo.

In some towns like Blumenau and Joinville the German language predominates over Brazilian Portuguese in schools, newspapers and commerce.

Authorities in these sections have forbidden the use of Swastikas on German-language election posters.

How far Nazi doctrines have penetrated the Fascist Brazilian Action Integralista, a movement apparently crushed by the Government recently is not clear, although its foes accuse it of subserviency to Germany.

The Brazilian Government has no statistics concerning Germans who have become naturalized, but the percentage is considered slight.

Reich Hopes to Clarify Brazil's Understanding Of German Objectives

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—Anti-German measures in Brazil yesterday drew the dissatisfaction of the German Foreign Office organ.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz called "ex-

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Inter-American Amity Hailed by Argentina

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg., March 22

President Ortiz of Argentina yesterday hailed inter-American friendship in a broadcast over a chain of United States and Argentine radio stations.

He said the American Nations "have a privileged position in the life of the world . . . far from passions which sadden and hates which destroy."

President Ortiz said the United States Constitution "which has served as a model for ours is an example of what democracy can do when it exercises its rights in accordance with the reach of its duties."

"I salute your illustrious President, my noble and eminent friend whose visit to my country was as an emissary of constructive peace and friendship," he told United States listeners. He referred to President Roosevelt's South American visit in December, 1936.

Strides in Slum Clearance Noted by British Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Housing and slum clearance have made notable forward strides in the United States during the past year, according to Richard L. Reiss, British housing expert, as reported in an article in the current issue of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Mr. Reiss has completed a study of rehousing in 16 states under sponsorship of the National Public Housing Conference and, according to the Dow Service Report, sees the situation this year "different because the official public housing authorities are denitely at work in preparation of projects for operation under the Wagner-Steagall Act."

"I found in some cities that the housing authorities had got quite well advanced," he is reported as saying. "Some authorities not merely had the site they wanted to use, but all plans were ready and they had only to get approval of Washington."

In many communities, Mr. Reiss said, the important question to be decided is whether to start by acquiring and clearing a slum area in the central area of the city and build a new project there, or whether to establish a site more distant from the center and build upon that and then endeavor to move persons from slums with a view to later providing for a central project.

Expense Involved

"In deciding on this, local considerations must be taken into account, but it must also be borne in mind that central sites will be costly and where possible," he continued, "I suggest that the British practice of developing vacant sites, especially where there is a shortage of houses, should be adopted, provided, of course, the vacant site is reasonably accessible.

"The difference in land cost may be as high as the difference between 10 cents a square foot and $1.50. Moreover, if you start by clearing a central site, you have the problem of where to put the people while you are rebuilding."

Mr. Reiss held that consideration must be given the fact that the "main object and purpose of public housing is to house families with children. Therefore, five-room units should prevail in public housing projects. Though definitely limited by the Housing Act as to cost per room, I believe you can build for the large family and still keep under the Housing Act."

Mistakes Cited

Mr. Reiss suggested that housing authorities should examine rehousing work done under the Public Works Administration and benefit by not repeating what he termed its "mistakes."

"First of all," he said, "they were regulated and controlled federally, which, in itself, added certain difficulties. Secondly, there was the atmosphere of getting projects done."

The National Public Housing Conference, of which Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch is President, is a private educational organization devoted to promotion of slum clearance and low-rent housing throughout the Country.

Orange Growers Face 984,000,000 Surplus for Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The hope of the citrus industry for marketing its increased production lies in persuading each one of the 129,000,000 persons in the United States to use an additional one-fifth of a segment of an orange each day.

As W. B. Geissinger, advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, explained to a group of bankers recently, "The citrus industry in California is faced with an 11 per cent gain in the orange crop, and we have to figure on marketing 984,000,000 more California oranges than during the last five years. This means we must raise the individual consumption 7.65 oranges a year."

He declared California had acted with more foresight than other producing areas by not crowding orange and grapefruit production beyond normal expectancy of consumption increase. California, rather, has stimulated increased consumption of oranges through continuous advertising and a merchandising program begun 30 years ago.

"Per capita consumption of oranges has come up from 31.4 oranges in 1907 to 79 oranges today," Mr. Geissinger continued. "This increase—150 per cent in 30 years—represents an investment of $25,000,000 in citrus fruit advertising, a sum which is, however, only 1.12 per cent of the delivered value of the fruit."

Los Angeles Park Lit Up in Evenings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Griffith Park, one of the largest municipal recreation centers in the United States, is the first of the local playgrounds to shine forth under the improved lighting program adopted by the City to provide for the increasing demands on the part of the day-working public for after-dark use of play facilities.

Outdoor tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and other recreational equipment are being lighted to enlarge the importance of City playgrounds as recreational and social gathering places for those whose work keeps them occupied during daylight hours.

Mrs. Ross Again Named To Mint by President

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming today for another term as Director of the Mint.

He also sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. William F. Halsey, Jr., to be Rear Admiral in the Navy and Maj. Thomas D. Stamps, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy.

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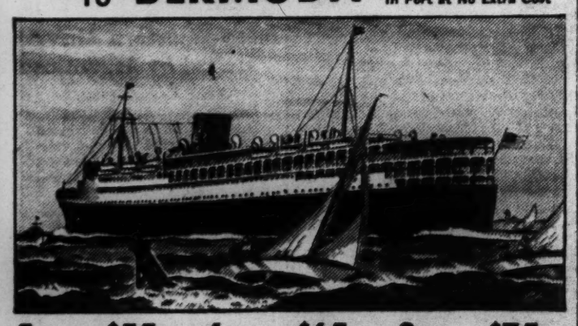

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Upper Right—Rolls of Cellophane Run on Drums, to Be Cut in Lengths to Order; Richmond, Va., Plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.
Center—Testing Soap Perfumes; New Brunswick, N. J.
Lower Left—Chemist at Microscopic Investigation.
Lower Right—Spraying Plants, to Determine Effect of Insecticide; Pest Control, Wilmington, Del.

Pioneers in Research Needed To Pave Way for Inventors

First of a series of nine articles to run daily, examining the influence of research in the natural sciences upon industry and present standards of living. The writer takes readers to several laboratories in the United States, where fundamental research is carried on in many fields, illustrating how this constructive approach helps surmount physical and mental problems of lack or limitation.

By Herbert Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Necessity is no longer the mother of invention. This is an age of thinkers, wherein imagination supported by knowledge in applied research, insures progress in overcoming human lack and limitations.

At a recent inventor's congress there turned up a man who had designed a central world power house, capable of supplying the whole earth with electrical energy—practically without cost. With beautiful draftsmanship he proposed to use the north and south poles of the earth for a breath-takingly immense generator in which the earth's spinning motion was to furnish mechanical energy for conversion into electrical.

From Paris, on the other side of the world comes word of another kind of power house, different in origin of free energy. Prof. G. Lakhovsky contends that various layers of matter composing the earth's surface are comparable to the plates of a giant storage battery, from which he proposes to capture unlimited power. "The result would be current sufficient to illuminate and heat whole towns, drive machinery, propel trains, and perform a thousand useful services," he says.

While one may smile at both these ideas, they serve as visionary illustrations of the tremedous activity now going on in the search for new and cheaper sources of power. There may be sufficient coal and petroleum in the earth to supply us for many years to come, but there is a limit, and the cost will rise as the supply diminishes. Nikola Tesla, New York inventor, who has given the world many practical electrical devices, told the author of this article on his 79th birthday that he had solved the problem of transmitting power by wireless "using a new amplifier for a known type of energy" producing impulses through the earth which can be picked up wherever needed. He hopes to demonstrate the process soon.

General Electric engineers have been at work for many months on the problem of employing the ubiquitous vacuum tube for changing alternating current, which can only be shipped a relatively short distance, into direct current, which apparently has no limit. At the receiving end, similar tubes would change the direct current back again to alternating. Some such device is going to be very necessary in the near future if government power projects like Boulder and Bonneville Dams are to achieve anywhere near maximum efficiency.

The Atom and the Sun

But probably the greater advance will be the harnessing of more elusive energy sources at present unavailable. In every great physics laboratory in the world, for example, men are seeking knowledge on the source of tremendous energies locked up within the atom. Running the Queen Mary on a single lump of coal is the high and mighty goal elusively dangled before such researchers.

Sun power is another great idea, already partially achieved. Dr. C. G. Abbot of Mount Wilson Observatory is perhaps foremost in this field, having already accomplished much with his solar cook stove and power units. Another man noteworthy in sun research, whose recent work we have not had opportunity to verify, is a California inventor and former consulting engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, who writes that he has had his refrigerator and house heater as well as hot water and air-conditioning system, hooked up with the sun since 1932.

"I have now been able to change ordinary H_2O (water) into its component parts," he writes, "by electric power produced in a thermopile which consists of new, dissimilar metals in multiples. This current is passed between two electrodes through water vaporized by the sun, an activating agent first being added. Oxygen separates at one electrode and hydrogen at the other. The gases are collected in separate holders, from which they may be withdrawn as needed. The storage tanks are needed for averaging up production and nonproduction periods."

At present the gases are being mixed and used to run the kitchen stove, he writes, adding that the fundamental is one which will have great value after further research is conducted.

Actually, there is no field of human activity where the handiwork of research is not apparent to the seeing eye. Millions of people today drive their own automobiles, but many can still remember a time when a Sunday invitation to drive was a great treat. Few could afford many silk neckties or stockings but millions of shop-girls in $5 rayon dresses and gossamer hose are better clad than queens once were.

Research is more than a liberator providing mankind with the essentials of existence; for knowledge gained by careful experimentation leads to the production of comforts and luxuries greater than the rulers of ancient Babylon ever imagined.

Research wrested from nature the secret of the camphor tree, breaking a world monopoly nations went to war to preserve. It also uncovered the secret of the silkworm, assuring silken garments in every wardrobe. The man on relief can today buy his family fresh vegetables in winter and nonchalantly dunk his bread of Manitoba wheat in hot chocolate from Central America. For a few pennies an evening he can buy more illumination than 10 candlestick makers formerly could provide.

Just before the turn of the century, an eminent physicist declared that all the fundamental discoveries had been made, and all that was necessary now was to correlate and refine knowledge on minor points. A United States Commissioner of Patents resigned because he felt that all worthwhile inventions had been made and the Patent Office would soon be useless. And that was long before the days when we began to stoke the furnace with a thermostat, milk the cows by "remote control," tune in on European radio programs, and consider iceman jokes gone by with the dodo.

Organized Research

Zippers and golf tees, ice cream and sweet-smelling double nasturtiums still occupy their share of attention at the Patent Office, but in late years the share has been smaller. The typically successful invention today is a complicated electrical device or chemical product produced as the result of the combined efforts of many researchers. Once every gadget patented meant one less to invent. Today's discoveries are but glimpses of the future.

And while we are on the subject of electricity, Tesla again hopes to ring the bell in solving the problem of producing direct current without a commutator, a task any electrical engineer can prove to be impossible in 60 seconds, given a slip stick.

It wasn't so long ago though that a prominent English physicist satisfied learned men that if the newly invented locomotive was forced to the unseemly speed of 18 miles an hour, it would fly to pieces!

Whether Tesla makes good his promise or not, is of small moment. When the march of research brings the level of knowledge to the brink of new discoveries, history has shown time and again that while one man may derive the credit for inventions, several others were simultaneously on the verge of similar discoveries. In fact there are any number of cases on record where scientists unknown to each other, working in widely separated corners of the globe, arrived at identical conclusions at the same time. Should Tesla not be able to finish his work, others will take it up where he leaves off.

Some insist that discovery depends largely upon "luck." If that is so, chance operates in a very orderly fashion, especially in cases where discoveries of scientific principles are involved. Yet what is chance but another word for ignorance? The possibility of heads or tails in the toss of a coin is held to be about as pure a case of luck as is known, but if all physical laws governing the upward, downward, twisting and spinning motions of the coin were known chance would vanish.

Television Possibilities

When will television be practical is a question asked many times today. The answer is to be found somewhere, but whether it is found in the next month or the next decade, no one knows, not even those doing the pioneering research.

Perhaps television will go ahead at any moment with such a spurt of activity that Grandma Smith of Jonesville can tele-radio New York and see as well as hear grand opera. Perhaps she will even be able to travel visually with her son to world capitals, see the splendors of Egypt and Babylon, take a trip up the Rhine or the Amazon without leaving her chair.

Perhaps sister too will put on her set of visiphones. Travel experience credits may some day be required for a grammar school diploma. Perhaps mother needs a new Paris frock for the annual ball. She could then dial Paris for a bargain-day stroll along the Champs Elysees and as the truck bearing television equipment perambulates along the Rue de la Paix, do a little window shopping. Patou has a gown that just suits, and she orders that it be rocket-shipped to New York for tubing inland to Jonesville in time for tomorrow's affair.

False Advertising Ban Tightened by U. S. Act

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today legislation giving the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over the control of false advertising of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices. The measure also increases the Commission's power by permitting it to intervene to protect the consumer against unfair and deceptive acts in commerce.

The new law defines false advertising as any which is misleading in any material respect, either by statements, or suggestions, that a product will accomplish certain things, or through failure to disclose any material fact bearing on the claims made for a product.

Under existing law, the Commission must show that a competitor is injured before it can issue "cease and desist" orders against products it believes unfairly promoted.

The new statute allows the agency to issue complaints against unfair or deceptive trade practices where it believes the consumer is affected. Civil penalties up to $5,000 for each violation are provided.

Cherry Trees in Bloom, Steal March on Capital

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Capital's Japanese cherry blossoms stole a march today on National Park Service prophets. They burst into bloom 10 days ahead of schedule.

Recent summer-like temperatures—upwards of 74 degrees—were responsible for the early blossoming.

The single blossom trees were the first to open their petals. The double blossoms will be out in a week or 10 days.

Ski Lift Is Planned On Slopes of Mt. Hood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., March 21—Skiers will have an easier time climbing the slopes of Mt. Hood next year if present plans of forest service officials here are successful. For they plan to install a ski lift for the 1938-39 ski season somewhere on the south slopes of Mt. Hood.

That was the recent announcement of A. O. Waha, supervisor of the Mount Hood forest, who made a trip to Mt. Rainier in Washington to inspect the ski lift now in use there.

The lift is made from an endless rope, operated on pulleys and powered by an automobile engine. To go up the slopes to better skiing grounds, the skiers take hold of the rope and are snaked up the slope.

National Air Mail Week Honors Wright Brothers

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said today that a special commemorative design would be stamped on all air-mail letters mailed at Dayton, Ohio, or Kitty Hawk, N. C., during nation-wide observance of National Air Mail Week, May 15-21.

Mr. Farley said this would be in honor of Orville and Wilbur Wright's first successful flight in a heavier-than-air flying machine in 1903. The plane was built at Dayton and flown first among sand dunes near Kitty Hawk. In addition to the two official designs, 45,000 postoffices throughout the nation have been authorized to prepare local non-official ones.

Small Airship and Big Plane Put Forward by Designers

News in Aviation

Transoceanic designs in both the lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air fields of flying took the attention of the aviation world this past week.

Greatest engineering interest probably centered on the "flying tube" dirigible design of the Interocean Dirigible Corporation of Richmond, Va., exhibited in Washington by Garrett W. Peck, Vice-President of the company.

Popular interest was excited in the Seversky 120-passenger "flying wing" design which Alexander Seversky, Farmingdale, L. I. manufacturer, submitted on his own initiative to Pan American Airways. At the same time Boeing, Consolidated, Douglas and Sikorsky submitted transoceanic designs which Pan American requested of them.

From another phase of transport work, Boeing also revealed details of the new sub-stratosphere air liners which it is building for the Pan American and Transcontinental and Western Air companies.

'Flying Tube' Developed

The Interocean dirigible design, result of 10 years of experiment, quite obviously incorporates many features new to dirigible practice and makes claims for increased safety, speed, load capacity and maneuverability.

A hollow tube runs from bow to stern through the ship and the engines and four propellers are located at intervals in this tube one behind the other. Air sucked through the tube by these propellers creates a vacuum at the nose and rocket propulsion at the rear. By control of the direction in which the air inlets and outlets (mounted on universal joints) take in and expel, the ship is steered, raised or lowered. In fact, the ship may be revolved on its own axis.

Entirely metal clad, the dirigible will be lifted by helium gas in aluminum partitions. Though only half the length of the "Hindenburg," the "flying tube," to be named the "George Washington," is designed to carry 40 passengers and 10 tons of freight. It is expected to have a speed of 150 miles an hour.

Construction is expected to start within 90 days and to be completed in 18 months. David Burnet of Washington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Hoover Administration, is President of the Richmond company, in which a group of Richmond people have placed capital. The Securities and Exchange Commission was asked last week to approve a public offering of $16,250,000 of stock. No government subsidy is being sought.

Convertible Clippers

The Seversky "super clipper" is designed to carry a payload of 43,000 pounds and to accommodate 120 passengers, with all the comforts of a luxury ocean liner. It has a cruising range of over 5,000 miles and a minimum cruising speed of 250 miles an hour. This is held to exceed the specifications of Pan American, which asked for a payload of only 25,000 pounds.

Passengers will be housed in the 250-foot wing of the Seversky design. Two monocoque fuselages contain the retractible landing pontoons and support the tail surfaces. The hydraulic retracting gear is also expected to perform the function of shock absorber. In time of war, the Seversky design claims to be convertible into a "dreadnought" of the air, capable of carrying 10 2,000-pound bombs over a range of 12,000 miles at a top speed of 300 miles an hour. This, it is claimed, exceeds the Martin "dream" bomber submitted to a House committee recently, which specified a range of 11,000 miles, carrying two 2,000-pound bombs or a range of 3,000 miles with 6,400 pounds of bombs at a speed of 380 miles an hour at 25,000 feet altitude.

At High Levels

The Boeing "stratoliner" is the first commercial air liner capable of speeding passengers through the smooth rarefied air at levels of up to 20,000 feet. By means of a sealed-in cabin, passengers at plane levels of approximately 15,000 will breathe cabin air at a pressure equivalent to 8,000 feet. When the plane is "on top," at 20,000 feet, the cabin air will be equal to 12,200 feet, which engineers declare the average person can stand without discomfort.

Highly streamlined throughout its length, including even the pilot's cabin, the stratoliner will carry 33 passengers in day service, or 25 in berths, will have a crew of either four or five, and will have an additional capacity for two tons of mail and express. Its four Wright engines, developing 2,500 horsepower at 20,000 feet, with Hamilton three-bladed, constant-speed, full-feathering propeller ensembles, will drive the liner at a speed of 240 miles an hour. On a non-stop transcontinental flight, this liner could go from coast-to-coast in about 12 hours.

Army 'Pea Shooters' Take 'Fortresses' in War-Play

TAMPA, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Fifteen tiny Army pursuit planes based here caught seven "flying fortresses" out of Orlando trying to bomb Tampa yesterday in mimic warfare. The little "peashotters" intercepted the huge invaders at a comparative low altitude 15 miles northwest of the City and theoretically destroyed them with an imaginary loss of about $2,500,000 and 40 men.

It was the second mock engagement of the Florida air exercises. The Air Corps Intelligence Department permitted publication of the details. No shots were fired in either combat. The maneuvers are being held to train officers of both types of planes in war-time flying. It is a sky game of hide-and-go-seek with the combatants resorting to all tricks they can conjure.

Another Senator!

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Vice-President Garner wondered for a moment if the United States had suddenly acquired a 97th senator.

He received this telegram the other day:

"Remember you got your wish. I am a Senator now."

He finally remembered. He once told Zeke Bonura—a baseball player—that he'd like to see him in a Washington uniform. Last Friday the Washington Senators obtained Bonura from the Chicago White Sox in a trade.

One Man Keeps Town Off Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A shoe string would have represented opulence beside the mite with which C. B. Jewell of Bear, Ark., began the manufacturing of split bottom chairs.

He took a few bricks from long-since fallen chimneys, and a couple of abandoned oil drums to make kiln and steamer. He picked up a brass banded Model T Ford motor to serve as a power plant. The crank is still attached. Files, he converted by hand into knives, far sturdier than could have been purchased within his budget. A skillfully devised home-made mortiser took the place of a prohibitively costly commercial one. A few rough boards were thrown up into a couple of open sheds and a single one-room house.

Result, a factory employing 17 persons and furnishing the chief source of income for a community of nearly 100 persons. Slow, tedious hand-work? To be sure—handwork from tree to finished product. But every week trucks motor into the secluded valley to carry away 500 or more split bottom chairs to be wholesaled to country churches and halls and retailed to rural folk of half a dozen states. And every week those trucks leave behind them cash enough to warrant wages surprisingly high for the little mountain community.

Not on Relief

The Bear venture seems to have stood the economic test long enough to prove its stability. Begun in a community five miles from store and post office, serviced only by a county road, there has been built up and retained a trade which serves to keep heads above water in the stormiest of weather. Social service experts point to Bear as the community which never had a relief case.

Bear could so easily have been a ghost town. Back in the 80's when the town was incorporated and streets laid out, an old map came to light. It lent color to belief in the nearness of an old Spanish "diggin's" called "The Lost Louisiana Mine." The countryside went wild.

The bubble burst, with a sickening, plop, when the Arkansas Geological Survey of 1887 made its report.

Made Split Bottom Chairs

Calm through all the excitement, one family at Bear had made split bottom chairs. It lived well during the boom days and was the envy of the less cautious neighbors during the dark years that followed. The third generation still carries on a couple of single-family-unit factories.

Mr. Jewell with a young wife and growing children looked about for a way to bring them comforts. Helping his discouraged neighbors wasn't entirely incidental. What had proved good for one family might be made profitable for a dozen.

So he and a necessity guided inventiveness went to work. A cowbell serves as a factory signal. There are great holes in the sides of sheds in which turning lathes are housed. But even winter weather permits out-of-door work on an average of five days a week. Bird calls swell above shop noises. Squirrels come near to investigate and stay to chatter.

Kidnapers Executed

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., March 22 (AP)—Three men were executed last night, the first to pay the extreme penalty in West Virginia for kidnaping. The trio, all from Huntington, W. Va., were convicted of abducting Dr. James I. Seder, anti-saloon crusader, who was held captive 11 days, then passed on four days later of exposure.

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Britain to Deny Czechs Aid? Chamberlain Offers 'Apology'

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and a young Parliamentary secretary yesterday apologized to the House of Commons for the latter's confident assertion the Premier would refuse to guarantee military aid to Czechoslovakia.

In a week-end political speech Alan Lennox-Boyd, new Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labor, told his Biggleswade constituents "nothing could be more ridiculous than to guarantee the frontiers of Czechoslovakia."

He is reported to have said that "Germany could absorb Czechoslovakia and Britain would remain safe and secure," and also that half the people of Czechoslovakia "cannot be relied upon to give support to their country."

Opposition members of Parliament demanded to know if Mr. Lennox-Boyd spoke for the Government.

"He is fresh to his office," Mr. Chamberlain said, apologizing for the "indiscretion." Mr. Lennox-Boyd then added his own apology.

The Opposition tried to pin the Prime Minister down on his foreign policy in advance of his forthcoming explanation. But Mr. Chamberlain gave no hint whether Mr. Lennox-Boyd had indicated the Government view or not.

Famous Highway Strays

By Pacificus

California's famed Camino Real was built to link the chain of missions established from San Diego to Sonoma, but if today you drive along the modern Camino Real, which is United States Highway 101, you will see only one of the 21 missions which flourished along this route a century ago.

It isn't that all the missions have disappeared. Many of them have been restored and are in use today, and others have been preserved at least in part. But the highway has moved away from them. In some cases, you will have to make a detour of only a fraction of a mile to reach the mission site. But if you stick to the main highway, the only one of the famous old buildings you will lay eyes on is the San Miguel Mission, which stands boldly at the very edge of the road, a charming historical landmark and the only one of these buildings which you can't help seeing in a motor trip between San Francisco and Los Angeles over Highway 101.

Roads Are Fickle

It just proves that roads, after all, are fickle things, even the most famous of them. They don't stay put through the centuries. They change with the changing needs and customs of the times. What was the best route for pedestrians and pack horses in the eighteenth century ceased to be the chosen road of stagecoaches in the nineteenth. And when the motorcar arrived, the broad smooth highways that it called for made beelines from point to point which left many a former way station isolated and abandoned.

Follows Old Road

The Automobile Club of Southern California has made a survey of the old Camino Real, sending Johns Harrington on foot along its course and narrating his findings in a series of articles in the Club's readable publication, Westways. Mr. Harrington found that the course of the Camino Real began to change almost before it could be dignified with the name of King's Highway. The route taken by Gov. Don Gaspar de Portola and the Rev. Juan Crespi in 1770 was not followed by Juan Bautista de Anza when he made a similar journey six years later. By 1823, when the 21 missions were flourishing, the Camino Real was taking a course quite different from those pioneered by Portola, Anza and others.

Detours Necessary

The only sectors between Los Angeles and San Francisco where the ancient Camino ran along a course identical with the modern Federal highway for many miles were between Carpinteria and Santa Barbara, between San Luis Obispo and San Miguel, and between San Jose and San Francisco. Greatest divergences from the modern highway were those which led the mission road through places so far removed from the present route 101 as Newhall, Fillmore, Gaudalupe, Jolon, Carmel, and Santa Cruz.

If the modern motorist wants to follow the route of the pioneers, he will have to spend at least as much time on byways as he spends on highways. Some of them are very good byways, so far as condition of roads is concerned, but it takes resolution for the modern motor tourist to forsake the main stream of traffic.

Rock Painting in Prehistoric Spain

American Museum of Natural History

Canvas Copy of Painting Found on Roof of Cave Near Santander
Dr. N. C. Nelson, Curator of Prehistoric Archaeology at the Museum, Is Shown Examining a Section of the Copy Just Received at the Museum as a Gift From Prof. Leo Frobenius, German Anthropologist

Italian Population Up but Birth Rate Lags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's demographic campaign—intimately connected with the "militarization" of Italy—has made sufficient progress so that no new measures are to be taken at present. But reports to the recently concluded session of the Fascist Grand Council indicate that Premier Mussolini anticipates the gradual application of measures adopted last year to further the Italian birth rate.

The Duce has taken a marked interest in the demographic problem. It is said that he receives from each of the 94 prefects of the kingdom monthly reports on the progress of the campaign.

Among his many expressions on this subject is the declaration that "all the nations and all the empires have felt decadence hanging over them when they have seen the number of their births diminish. . . . Italy, in order to count in the world, must in the second half of this century have a population of not less than 60,000,000. . . . Sixty million Italians will make the weight of their numbers and of their strength felt in the history of the world."

Various methods have been employed to encourage an increase in the population. Privileges are granted to large families. Among these are exemptions from municipal and provincial taxes and from trade union contributions. Fiscal and other pressure is brought to bear upon the bachcelor. Urbanism is strongly combated. Assistance is organized for illegitimate children who have been abandoned or neglected. Preferences are extended to married men seeking employment. There is land reclamation on an immense scale, reforestation, internal migration, slum clearance, instructions on health in the home, the building of working-class dwellings, and money prizes for each child born. The "Day of the Mother and Child" is celebrated annually.

The National Institute for the Protection of Maternity and Infancy was established in 1925 to look after women without means who are about to become mothers or have just given birth to a child. This Institute has directly assisted about 8,000,000 mothers and babies, and spent more than a billion lire.

While Fascism has attained conspicuous results by these measures, the official organizers admit that their efforts have not been as satisfactory as had been hoped. Last year the Popolo d'Italia, Signor Mussolini's own newspaper, noted that the demographic campaign had not given the results expected, and insisted that something more must be undertaken.

On Dec. 31, 1937, the population had risen to 43,573,000. During the 15 years of the Fascist regime there has been an increase of more than 4,500,000 inhabitants. Italy has become the country with the highest population in Europe after Russia and Germany, and demographically has left behind Britain and France. If this rate is maintained, there will be, in 50 years, 60,000,000 Italians.

In spite of this growth, however, Italy appears to be threatened by a falling birth rate. After reaching in 1887 a rate of 39 births to every 1,000 inhabitants, Italy has seen a gradual decline in this rate which fell to 32.4 in 1910; 26.9 in 1920; 24.9 in 1931 and 23.8 in 1932. In 1934 (963,254 births) the rate fell to 23.2, in 1935 (969,351 births) to 23.1, in 1936 (955,183 births) to 22.2. In 1937 the number of births was 986,866 a rate of 22.7 a slight improvement over 1936.

Canada Builds Anti-Crime Aids

OTTAWA, March 22 (CP)—Aided by modern scientific and aviation technique, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police plan a renewed campaign under vigorous new leadership to combat crime in Canada.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, chief of the "Mounties" who recently succeeded the late Sir James MacBrien in his outline of the program said that a laboratory is being developed at Regina under the direction of Dr. Maurice Powers, one of the most eminent criminologists on the continent. This will provide a center for R. C. M. P. scientific efforts to combat assailants, counterfeiters, thieves and smugglers in the fashion of the American G-men. It is the latest advance in the dramatic history of the Dominion's most famous police organization.

Colonel Wood, formerly head of the Criminal Investigation Branch, points with pride to such scientific instruments as the ultra-violet ray lamp, the comparison miscroscope and the spectrograph, used by the force in investigations.

The new Commissioner forecasts that the airplane will have an increasingly important place in development of the force which now polices the three Prairie Provinces, the Maritimes, the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Colonel Wood was stationed throughout Western Canada and spent five years in the Arctic.

Local Option in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 22 — Gov. James H. Price has signed the "local option wine and beer bill." The measure, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, authorizes the governing bodies of counties, cities, and towns to adopt ordinances prohibiting or regulating the sale of wine and beer or either of them between certain hours on certain days.

Blum's Cabinet Is Beset by New Finance Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 22 — France's chronic financial trouble has again become acute, forcing the Cabinet today to approve a bill providing for an additional advance of 5,000,000,000 francs (about $152,500,000) to the State by the Bank of France, "to meet immediate treasury needs."

Another bill approved today makes it possible for the new national defense fund to borrow from the Bank of France whatever money it may need to cover the current expenditures for armaments, until conditions are considered favorable for the launching of a big national defense loan.

These measures, relatively unimportant in themselves, are serious because the sums they involve must be added to nearly 35,000,000,000 francs previously "advanced" by the Bank of France.

The Government intends to rush both bills through Parliament immediately. Although their passage is likely, since the embarrassed Treasury must be given the necessary francs to meet current expenses, this new development is a fresh complication to the Cabinet of Léon Blum. It is a sharp reminder that a strong and stable French Government is essential, not only because of the international situation in Europe, but even more so because of the grave financial and economic situation in France.

Spain's Early Art Uncovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Rock paintings from the roof galleries of Altamira Cave, near Santander, Spain, made by prehistoric peoples of the late Paleolithic Age, have been copied on canvas by Prof. Leo Frobenius, anthropologist of Frankfort, Germany, and presented to the American Museum of Natural History.

The paintings are reproduced in the same colorings as those used in the originals, namely black, brown and red. Dr. N. C. Nelson, Curator of Prehistoric , Archaeology at the Museum, plans to mount the canvas on the ceiling of the hall containing exhibitions of the evolution of prehistoric cultures, just as the famous murals in Altamira appear. The Cro-Magnon artists who pictured these dynamic figures of prehistoric bison, deer, horse and wild boar, used mineral pigments for their paintings. The canvas measures 27 feet long by 19 feet wide and represents almost the entire series of paintings on the cave roof.

The discovery of these paintings was made in 1879 by the natural scientist Sautuola and his small daughter while they were searching in the floor deposits of the cave for relics of ancient mankind.

In the dim candlelight, it was the eye of the small girl which first caught the outlines of a strange creature painted in fresco. Her cry of surprise brought her father, who soon uncovered the other figures on this now celebrated ceiling.

Four phases in the evolution of Paleolithic mural art have been traced by Abbe Breuil, world-renowned archaeologist. It apparently reached its zenith in the fourth stage as represented by the paintings in Altamira. A striking feature of this prehistoric art is its realism combined with the artists' skill in handling animal profiles.

Ontario 'Drys' Ask Beer Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Demands will be made on Premier M. F. Hepburn to stop the sale of beer in Huron, Perth, and Peel Counties. Action will be pressed by the Ontario Temperence Federation, according to a resolution passed at its recent annual convention here. It is maintained that beer is sold in these counties in contravention of the law.

Compulsory tests will be asked for all persons involved in highway accidents and for those under suspicion of drunken driving. It is recommended that these provisions be made part of the Provincial Highways Act.

Another resolution asks censorship of moving pictures which contain drinking scenes, and films are urged showing the harmful results of drink.

The convention approved a resolution that the liquor control board close all wine stores throughout the Province, and proposed that wine be purchased only by permit and from liquor stores. It also was urged that hours of beer sale be fixed by statute and be uniform throughout the Province. Closing hours suggested were 10 p. m. week days and 1 p. m. Saturdays.

Under Government control, it was charged, liquor sales have increased 21 per cent in Canada, it was charged by R. S. Rodd.

Rev. A. W. Beavan, President of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School at Rochester, N. Y., said that motorists are coming to realize the seriousness of the liquor situation.

Temperance forces in Ontario are rapidly growing, according to W. S. McCartney, who forecast that in four years no politician would favor liquor. Several thousands of persons in Toronto have signed pledges to support abolition of all beer halls, he said. The Association will shortly hold other temperance rallies in the city.

Sky Defense in West

MARCH FIELD, Calif., March 22 (AP)—The center of America's West Coast sky defense was inspected on March 20 by the largest gathering of reserve officers and civilian leaders interested in national defense ever assembled in the West. Twenty-five hundred reserve officers and guests watched demonstrations of anti-aircraft gun drill, attacks by airplanes, loading various types of bombs, dropping of bombs, firing of field guns, trench mortars, automatic rifles, and machine guns, and bombardment plane loadings.

Social Crediter Wins Election

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada, March 22 (CP)—Orvis A. Kennedy last night was elected Social Credit member of Parliament for Edmonton East, defeating Robert C. Marshall, Liberal, and Walter Cleveley, Conservative.

The final unofficial count for the 142 polls in the constituency gave Mr. Kennedy 10,482; Mr. Marshall, 8,267, and Mr. Cleveley, 2,767.

The vote gave Mr. Kennedy a plurality of 2,215 over Mr. Marshall, his nearest opponent.

OTTAWA, March 22 (CP)—Election of a Social Credit candidate in the Edmonton East by-election raises the Social Credit representation in the House of Commons to 17 again, the same number as was elected in the 1935 general election.

Standing in the 245-seat house now is: Liberal 178, Conservative 39, Social Credit 17, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation 6, United Farmers of Ontario 1, Reconstruction 1, Independent 2, vacant 1.

The by-election, the twentieth in the Federal field since the 1935 election, was necessitated by the passing of Dr. W. S. Hall, Social Credit member.

Of the 20 by-elections, the Liberals won 15, the Conservatives four, and the Social Crediters today's. The only change in party representation was in Victoria, British Columbia, when the Liberals won the seat from the Conservatives.

Social Crediter Freed From Prison by Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 22 (AP)—The Canadian Government last night ordered the release from prison of Joseph Unwin, Social Credit member of the Alberta Provincial Legislature, who was serving a three-month term for defamatory libel.

The Government instructed the prison warden at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, that Mr. Unwin's release had been authorized by the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir.

No mention was made of G. F. Powell, British adviser to Premier William Aberhart's Social Credit Government, who is serving a six-month term on a similar charge.

Mr. Unwin had served approximately half of his term.

Ontario Treasury To Have Surplus, Hepburn Predicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Ontario will finish the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, with a surplus of $3,013,702, Premier M. F. Hepburn predicted in his budget speech in the Legislature. The surplus last year was $9,313,938.

Ordinary revenue (ten months actual and two months estimated) was estimated at $97,845,752, and ordinary expenditures, $85,107,050. In addition to ordinary expenditures, however, was $9,725,000 for unemployment direct relief and administration thereof, leaving a net surplus of $3,013,702 for the year.

For the fiscal year 1938-1939, Premier Hepburn estimated net ordinary revenue at $85,795,308, and ordinary expenditure at $75,706,630, and out of the balance he calculated about $9,800,000 will be required for relief, leaving a net surplus of about $288,000. A year ago he had budgeted for a surplus of $2,282,905.

He promised that there will be no new increases in taxation nor any new forms of taxation for the coming year.

Mount Meditation Asked by Marshal, Kidnaper of Chiang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After having remained in complete obscurity throughout the whole period of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has suddenly bobbed up with a request that he be permitted to live in the Hengshan Mountain, China's "South Peak," and study ancient political philosophy with private tutors.

While this development is compatible with his recent failure to regain anything of his former position, it must nevertheless be regarded as a rather extraordinary state of affairs in view of the fact that it was "the Young Marshal" who by his Sian coup of December, 1936, actually brought about the united front which provided a basis for the present Chinese resistance to Japan.

Marshal Chang fared rather badly in that matter. Having convinced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that the Sian detention was on principle rather than an act of banditry, he released the General and then flew to Nanking after him to face the resultant charges. The General, for his part, stood firmly behind Chiang and managed to stave off the demand for execution.

NEW YORK
The Next Stop?
If New York is your next stop, you'll want to know about The Shelton Hotel.
The Shelton provides its guests with "added attractions", at no added cost, among them are the famous Shelton swimming pool, gymnasium, library and solarium.
Furthermore, The Shelton is in the Grand Central zone, considered the best location in New York.
RATES $3 per day single

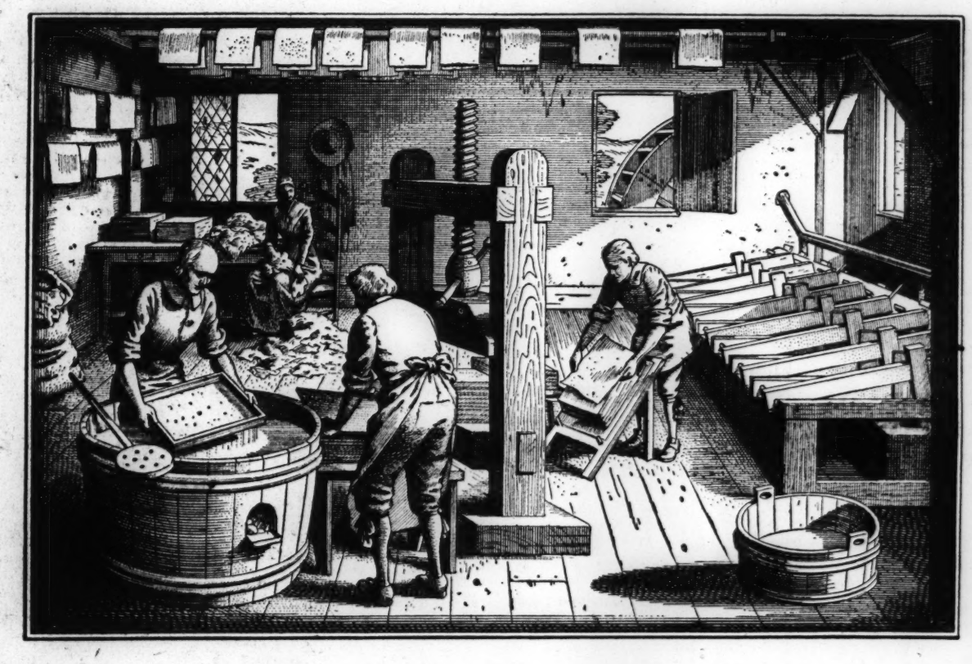
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

TIME-TABLE CHANGES POSTPONED!

The timetable changes on the lines of the Old Colony Railroad and other lines operated by the New Haven Railroad in Massachusetts which were proposed to become effective March 27 are being postponed. The changes which are postponed include both the rearrangement of train schedules and station abandonments.

The changes are being postponed to permit the passengers full opportunity to appear before the Department of Public Utilities in the proceedings whereby the Trustees are attempting to reduce heavy losses incurred in operating passenger service on these lines.

Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, Henry B. Sawyer, Trustees,
THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO.
OLD COLONY RAILROAD



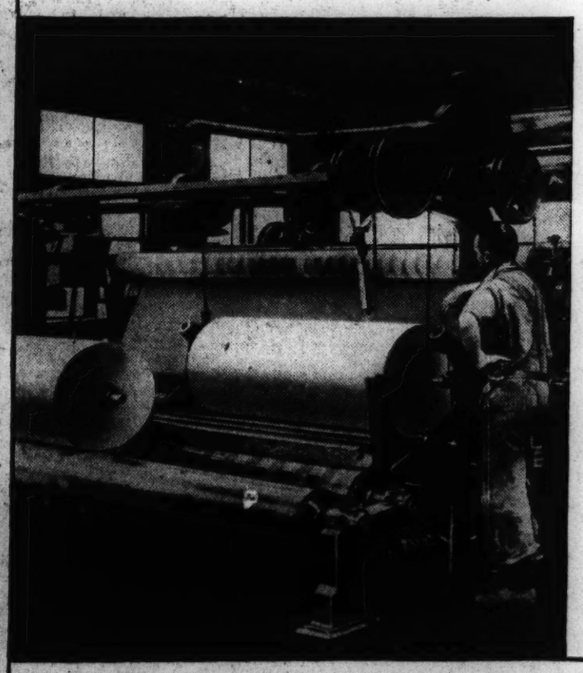
Neponset River first turned the wheels of this great NEW ENGLAND industry

Facsimile of one of the original bank notes of the Massachusetts Bank, now on view in the Exhibition Rooms at our Head Office.

CLOSE by the bridge at Milton Lower Falls where the Neponset hurries seaward, once stood New England's first paper mill. By order of the General Court in 1728, its proprietors were given exclusive rights to manufacture paper for ten years. From this ancient water-powered establishment in 1784 came the tough rag stock on which were printed the original bank notes of our forebear, the Massachusetts Bank.

Today New England mills, with a yearly payroll of over $30,000,000, manufacture more than 2,000,000 tons of paper annually. This product now contributes in excess of $150,000,000 to New England's annual income. Massachusetts alone makes more than one half of the nation's fine rag paper.

We are proud to count as customers firms representing all phases of paper manufacture and distribution.



The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1938
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

British Base Italian Credits Solely on Ability to Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Government, which is engaged in settling various trade questions with Italy, has decided that the highly controversial question of export credits to Italy shall be determined not on political grounds but solely according to whether any default is likely to occur This was explained in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Secretary in the Ministry of Transport.

"Export credits," Mr. Hudson said, "are granted by the Export Credits Guarantee Department for the benefit of United Kingdom exporters, and the decision in each individual case is based solely on commercial and financial grounds."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Hudson said: "The credits will not be granted unless there is an effective and reasonable demand for them from the British firms concerned and the decision will in each case be based on commercial and financial and not on political grounds."

Regarding the amounts of such credits, Mr. Hudson said: "They will be given within the limits of commercial prudence, and will be decided by the independent Advisory Committee."

"Export credits" are guarantees afforded by the British Treasury to encourage foreign trade. These guarantees ensure the payment of bills drawn by the exporters against shipment of goods. The effect of them is to give to the foreign buyer credit for a period not exceeding 12 months. A small commission is charged by the British Treasury for this accommodation, and experience over the 18 years which have elapsed since the system was first started has proved that the British Government has not, upon the whole, lost money, taking into account the comparatively few failures to honor bills so guaranteed.

The reason the question is controversial is over a difference of opinion as to whether an "aggressor" nation ought to be given credits. The Opposition objects to the application of the system to Italy on the ground that it facilitates Italian acquisition of supplies (such as coal) liable to be used to promote questionable action in Spain, Abyssinia and Libya.

Government supporters reply that as Britain is not at war with Italy it cannot refuse to trade with it, also that if business is to be done it must be upon similar lines to those adopted toward other countries to which the export credit system applies.

Green for Amended NLRA If—

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told a Senate Committee today he was opposed to extending authority of the National Labor Relations Board where it might favor one union over another.

Mr. Green urged revision of amendments Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has proposed to the Labor Relations Act to make that law applicable to all employers benefitting from Federal grants, loans, or contracts.

Instead of permitting the Labor Relations Board to determine whether a contractor had violated the Labor Act, Mr. Green suggested that this fact be determined by a court. He charged that in the past union contracts had been cancelled by the Board without the union's having had an opportunity to present its side.

The A. F. of L. chief said he saw "great danger" to the maintenance of union contracts in broad discretionary powers which the Wagner amendments would give the Board.

"These contracts will be at the mercy of the board," Mr. Green told an Education and Labor Subcommittee, "for if the board is to continue to exercise the power to adjudicate jurisdictional disputes among unions, it may favor one union against another by finding that an employer with a Government contract had violated the National Labor Relations Act, thereby depriving him of his contract and in turn depriving his union employees of their jobs.

"It can virtually coerce the employer into making a contract with a rival union by exercising the discretion given it (in the Wagner amendments) to recommend against imposing penalties for breach, if the employer undertakes to contract with another or rival union."

Mr. Green said if changes he suggested were made, the A. F. of L. would support the Wagner amendments, which Senator Wagner said were drafted after the Comptroller General ruled that neither open nor deliberate violations of the Labor Relations Act furnished grounds for denying or canceling Government contracts.

Franco Lieutenant Convicted in France In Submarine Case

BREST, France, March 22 (AP)—Maj. Julian Troncoso, former Spanish Insurgent Military Governor at Irun, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment today as an aftermath of his part in an unsuccessful plot to seize a Spanish Government submarine at Brest.

Major Troncoso, who had been under arrest since last Sept. 19—the day after the attempted seizure—was convicted by a French court of illegally possessing implements of war. Two Spanish confederates also were given six-month sentences.

The court did not disclose whether the Major's sentence, which already has been exceeded by time in jail, would be considered served.

[Charges of trying to seize the submarine had been filed previously against Major Troncoso but they were dismissed. The submarine, the C-2, had been docked at Brest for repairs. The night of Sept. 18, after the vessel was ready for sea duty, a dozen men boarded her and tried to take her away from her Government crew. One of the raiders was shot and the others fled. Major Troncoso was arrested by French authorities the following day.]

The Work of an Apache Tribesman

Indian Family Traveling
As Painted by Modern Representative of Apache People

Ha-oz-ous (Allan Houser)
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Ha-oz-ous, great-grandnephew of the famous Apache Chief, Geronimo, is making good as a painter. His paintings have been exhibited and sold at the Indian School and at the Museum of New Mexico here. Ha-oz-ous paints with both water colors and tempera in true Indian style—no perspective or background. But to this ancient method he has added touches of subtle humor and a diversity of subject matter.

Women's Rights Amendment Plan Gains in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—The Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution proposed by the National Woman's Party has moved forward a step—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, half a step—in Congress.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today, after a 9-9 tie vote of its members, reported the Amendment to the Senate without either a favorable or unfavorable recommendation. In the 15 years of its history the Amendment has never before been voted out by more than a subcommittee in either house.

The Amendment, which seeks to do away with all legal discrimination against women at one fell swoop, says, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

According to the interpretation of the National Woman's Party, incorporation of the Amendment in the Constitution would invalidate protective laws for women such as those regulating their hours of work and wages, which, the Party holds, place women workers at an unfair disadvantage in the labor market.

The Amendment is vigorously opposed by the National League of Women Voters, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and others who hold that it would lead only to legal confusion. Discrimination against women, they say, should be removed gradually from individual statutes. Protective legislation, this group believes, is a benefit to women workers.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, a backer of the Amendment, issued a statement saying he was "even more firmly convinced than at the start that this is an essential amendment to the United States Constitution.

"In view of the troubled conditions elsewhere in the world," he declared, "it seems to me that in the United States we should call on all the resources of our country, men and women alike, to maintain our democratic form of Government. That can be done no better than to extend democracy to women in order that there may be no discriminations against them, and that they may share alike as citizens in the rights and responsibilities of Government."

Ford Village to Dedicate Wrights' Early Workshop

DETROIT, March 22 (AP)—The Edison Institute, foundation in charge of Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, announced plans today for dedication of the home and workshop of Orville and Wilbur Wright, aviation pioneers, April 16. Orville Wright has been invited to be guest of honor.

The Wright home and the bicycle shop in which the brothers constructed the first successful airplane have been moved from Dayton, Ohio, and reconstructed in Greenfield Village.

Move to Guard High Court Proposed by New York City Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Recommendations for a constitutional amendment to fix the number of United States Supreme Court members at nine and make retirement of all Federal judges compulsory when they reach a certain age were placed today before the Committee on Federal Legislation in Washington by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Along with the memorial, the Committee sent a report approving with reservations the bill by Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona which would set up an administrative office for the Federal Courts under control of the Chief Justice and the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges, thus divorcing administration of the Federal Court system from the Department of Justice.

The Committee held the power to increase or decrease the number of Supreme Court members should not rest with Congress and that by fixing it in the Constitution, one of the surest means of preventing "packing" of the Court would be removed.

Six Recommendations

The report contains six specific recommendations, as follows:

1. That a definite plan for retirement of Justices of the Supreme Court should be written into the Constitution.

2. That retirement should be compulsory and automatic at a fixed age, with provisions for voluntary retirement at an earlier age. On the specific ages to be fixed, the Committee had no settled view except that it was of the opinion the age for compulsory retirement should not be less than 75 years.

3. That Justices should be entitled to retire on full pay. While the Committee would not affirmatively oppose a specific service requirement (e. g., 10 years) as a condition of full pay in the event of voluntary retirement, it inclined to the view such a requirement should be omitted.

4. That to the extent the plan is compulsory in form, it should not be made applicable to Justices in office on the date of its adoption.

5. That upon retirement of a Justice his office should automatically become vacant. Such an explicit provision in the amendment would obviate further confusion such as has occurred under the present retirement law concerning the status of a retired Justice and whether a vacancy exists.

Three Results

6. That the retirement of any Justice should become effective, not on the instant he attains the specified age, but at some convenient ensuing date—such as at the end of the term of the Court.

"The foregoing points are made with specific reference to the Supreme Court," the report says. "But the Committee considers them applicable also to the inferior Federal Courts, except that (a) a lower age limit may be justified, and (b) a specified requirement for full pay is desirable."

In approving with reservations the Ashurst bill, the Committee held it would accomplish three things; first, it would set up an administrative office for Federal Courts; second, it would give to that office general charge of the fiscal affairs of the Court and some control over clerical personnel, and, third it would confer upon that office certain powers with regard to the functioning of the Courts.

Housing Law Changes Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Six recommendations for changes in the New York State Constitution to facilitate slum clearance and modern housing have been drafted by the Citizens' Housing Council of New York for presentation to the Constitutional Convention, which will convene in Albany on April 5, it was announced here today.

A statement by the Council, approved at a meeting at the Town Hall last night, said that, after study of the Constitution, the Council's Law Committee has found that the State's organic law does not grant powers necessary to carry forward a comprehensive low-rent housing and slum reclamation program, and that, because of this, the recommendations were submitted.

Changes Proposed

The Committee favors the following Constitutional changes:

1. To empower the State to make loans and grants to housing authorities and to guarantee bonds and other obligations of such authorities. This amendment, it says, should cover other public agencies engaged in housing and slum clearance, subject to regulation adequate to safeguard the interests of the State. Furthermore, it should provide State aid to cooperatives, limited dividend corporations and other similar entities, subject to State regulation, it adds.

2. To empower local governments to give aid to slum clearance and public housing for persons of low income, including local government aid to co-operatives, limited dividend corporations and other similar entities, subject to governmental regulations.

3. Provisions for a study of county government and its relation to housing and related subjects to ascertain whether Constitutional amendments are required to make them capable of taking effective part in housing or planning programs.

To Widen Purposes

4. A broadening of the Constitutional provision covering excess condemnation (1) to include all governmental sub-divisions, (2) to permit taking for any public purpose of more land than is necessary for the particular improvement, the purpose being housing and slum clearance, and (3) revision of the present condemnation provision so that additional land authorized to be taken be not confined to "suitable building sites," but may include a larger area, making excess condemnation an effective instrument for city planning.

5. Authorization to acquire reserve land long in advance for greenbelts, agricultural, educational, recreational, and a variety of public purposes, including housing. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the present Constitution requires a public agency to specify the particular "public purpose" in eminent domain proceedings, and holds that this situation is an obstacle to the acquisition of reserve lands. "The Constitution should be amended so as to authorize the acquisition of reserve lands by eminent domain for general public purposes without limitation as to the specific public purpose," it declares. "It should be made clear that such an amendment is to apply also to reserve lands acquired outside the territorial limits of the government taking the land."

6. Constitutional amendment to authorize the acquisition of land by political sub-divisions on a basis which will exclude from valuation of the condemned property increments in value due to the program of reclamation of the area of which the condemned property is a part.

George A. Boehm is Chairman of the Committee drafting the report. Other members are Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, vice-Chairman; William C. Moore, Secretary; Charles Abrams, Joshua S. Chinitz, Leo M. Drachsler, Mrs. Edith B. Drellich, Andree Emery, Joseph H. Fink, George H. Hallett, Jr., Isidor Lazarus, Sydney Maslen, Harold Riegelman, William S. Sayre, and Albert P. Singman.

Food Vendors Disagree On America's Favorite

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 22 (AP)—John B. Harding, Chicago restaurateur, told the National Restaurant Association convention yesterday that corned beef still is America's favorite dish—and a score of other delegates shouted disagreement. Henry I. Dunnock of Baltimore, Association President, said beef was first. Clara Mae Downey of Olney, Md., contended chicken led the list, particularly among Congressmen and other celebrities, with lamb chops second. Whereupon three others—Robert Jahrling of Springfield, Mass., Harry Hackney of Atlantic City, and James Ireland of Chicago—rose with a joint vote for lobster, especially among theatrical people.

The Association conducted a survey of celebrities' tastes two years ago, with steak and corned beef running neck and neck. Apple pie was an overwhelming favorite as dessert.

Free Press Issue Now Involved In Shake-Up Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—In some respects the side-show connected with the President's reorganization bill struggle has become as important as the main performance—the tug-of-war between the revived Senate Lobby Committee under Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, and Chairman of the "National Committee to Uphold the Constitution."

Involved in the matter is the question of freedom of the press, the more specific problem of the rights of a publisher in resisting a subpoena from a Congressional body, and finally the broadest question of all, whether metropolitan journalism is telling the people the truth about the New Deal.

The secretary of Mr. Gannett's Committee, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, now faces a Senate contempt citation for refusing last Friday to surrender the organization's private records to the Committee. The controversy revives the inconclusive court fight that began when the present Supreme Court Justice, Hugo L. Black, was Chairman of the same Committee investigating lobbying against the utility holding company bill. Mr. Gannett recalled those days in a statement over the week-end, in which he referred to the Lobby Committee as the "Black Committee."

Charges by Gannett

Mr. Gannett charged that "the infamous Black Committee" has "already twice (been) found by the Federal courts to have violated the Constitution guaranty against unreasonable search and seizure."

The legal point at issue, behind all the name-calling, is the right of a Congressional committee to secure private papers under what is known as a "dragnet subpoena." Mr. Gannett charges this instrument was invoked against his organization, and that the courts twice barred it. The matter, however, has never been taken to the Supreme Court.

What happened in 1936 was that Silas Strawn in behalf of the publishers brought action against the telegraph companies for turning their files over to the Federal Communications Commission to permit access by the Lobby Committee. The Federal Court found against the telegraph companies.

Powers in Doubt

In another press freedom case involving William Randolph Hearst the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia disclaimed jurisdiction when the publisher tried to halt use of a letter under subpoena by the Lobby Committee. The Senate was master of its own house, the Court held, and as much the guardian of the rights of citizens as the courts themselves. The Committee seemed to have won in this encounter and accordingly the question of a Senate Committee's subpoena power is yet in some doubt, despite Mr. Gannett's contention.

Mr. Gannett charged that the "Senate should proceed at once to abolish the Black Committee and publicly apologize for its viciously illegal activities."

Senator Minton was not silent meanwhile. Events of the week led to an explosion over the radio which is felt to be of considerable significance in view of close relationship to the New Deal. When President Roosevelt was considering the man to fill the first Supreme Court vacancy he narrowed the list down to three men, of whom Mr. Black was one, Stanley Reed a second, and Senator Minton a third. Mr. Minton has been one of the war hawks of the New Deal in the Senate from the beginning. His strong attack on American metropolitan journalism accordingly, caused interest.

Senator Minton told radio listeners "that it is chiefly by means of the radio that the point of view of the Administration in Washington on anything it is doing or proposes to do, is brought to you, since 98 per cent of all the metropolitan newspapers are opposed to the Administration and do not hesitate to misrepresent it. You found that out in the last election. If you want to know the truth about things going on in Washington you won't find it in the metropolitan newspapers."

U. S. Declines Piece-Meal Dealing in Great Lakes Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The United States Government has declined to consider as a separate question, a Canadian proposal to divert water from its own Hudson Bay watershed into Lake Superior, Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed last night.

The negative answer to a Canadian request for a special arrangement covering this single Canadian project was made on March 17 in response to a request dated Jan. 27. It explained that the United States Government is anxious to conclude a general settlement of the entire Great Lakes-St. Lawrence question including water power development and distribution and navigation. But until this general agreement is concluded the United States is not prepared to consider a settlement of a minor question which it views as properly part of the general question.

The Canadian request was for a separate treaty under which 1200 cubic feet of water per minute would be diverted from the Kenogami River by way of Long Lake, into Lake Superior. The Kenogami River is a tributary of the Abany River which flows into James Bay, a branch of Hudson's Bay.

So far as United States water interests in the Great Lakes Basin are concerned the only direct effect which the Canadian proposal would have would be to increase by 1200 cubic feet per second the flow of water down through the Great Lakes. And it is solely because under treaty neither Canada nor the United States can change the flow of water in the Great Lakes without the consent of the other that the United States is legally able to object at this time to the Canadian plan.

An important reason behind the Administration's attitude is that it does not want to weaken the incentive to a general settlement by settling a single phase in advance. It is, of course, recognized that there is no damage to American interests in an increase in the flow of water through the Great Lakes. As a matter of fact a higher level of water in the lakes is considered desirable for navigation and harbor facilities.

But the Roosevelt Administration looks forward to a general development of water resources in the Great-Lakes-St. Lawrence area perhaps comparable in scope to that of the Tennessee Valley Authority. New treaties to make such a development possible are under consideration here.

Secretary Hull outlined the undesirability of any development which would result in the export to the United States of large amounts of Canadian power, arguing that it is undesirable for key industries in the United States to develop dependence on imported power which could be shut off in time of war.

King's Oath Adapted to Times

OTTAWA (CP)—The Oath administered to King George VI at his Coronation was altered from previously administered Oaths, "after consultation with, and the concurrence and approval of, all the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations," former Secretary of State C. H. Cahan was told by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the House of Commons recently. The alteration was made by the Coronation Commission.

This was in reply to Mr. Cahan's question, seeking to elicit by whom and under what statutory or other authority the Coronation Oath, prescribed in 1689 by the Coronation Oath Act, had been altered.

The answer declared that the Oath prescribed by the Act of 1689 "had not been administered at every Coronation thereafter." While the form of Oath could not be altered by statutory authority, it had nevertheless always been recognized that if any statute was passed altering the constitutional position in such a way as to render the words of the original Oath no longer applicable, that statute "might be treated as impliedly authorizing and indeed requiring a corresponding alteration in the wording of the Oath."

"This procedure was followed in the case of the Act of Union with Scotland, and the Act of Union with Ireland," the reply said. "The position in Ireland and the enactment of the Statute of Westminster altered the constitutional position of the United Kingdom in relation to the Dominions, in such a way as to render the existing words of the Corporation Oath inapplicable. Accordingly, it was necessary that an alteration should be made, and the present form of Oath was administered upon the statutory authority of the Coronation Oath Act and the intervening statutes affecting the constitutional position up to and including the Statute of Westminster."

Exchange Tours Of Schoolboys In Canada, Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Scottish Secondary Schools Travel Trust, which last year sent Scottish boys on a trip to Canada, has made arrangements for two tours of Canada for Scottish schoolboys for this summer. In the 20 days to be spent in this country, the boys will visit Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, and other centers.

This summer, for the first time, several groups of Canadian schoolboys, between the ages of 12 and 18, will sail for Scotland, join a Scottish travel group, and tour the British Isles, and the continent. The Trust outfits students at bare cost, refunding at the end of the trip any unused money.

The Canadian boys will go in groups of 25, under the supervision of a teacher.

Texas Official Attacks Industrial License Bill

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Edward Clark, Texas Secretary of State, denounced the Borah-O'Mahoney industrial licensing bill today as an "unjustifiable intrusion" of Federal authority into state affairs. Asserting that Texans "do not like to be regulated or controlled by anyone," Mr. Clark urged a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee to disapprove the measure.

(The measure would require most corporations engaged in interstate commerce and some others to obtain Federal licenses and comply with Federal trade practice regulation as a condition to doing business.)

Magill Lists Tax Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The two crying reforms needed by the American taxation system are abolition of tax-empt securities, and a reallocation of the tax fields between the States and Federal Governments.

These are the beliefs of Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who appeared today to make the final testimony before the Senate Finance Committee before it closes open hearings on the big new $5,000,000,000 revenue bill. On each of these subjects Mr. Magill touched today, particularly on the tax-exempt field, but it is definitely known here in Washington that Mr. Magill feels just as strongly on the subject of State and Federal taxation.

It was on this matter that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York warningly appealed to Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, in a letter yesterday declaring that federal tax policies are jeopardizing the ability of States to meet their financial responsibilities.

Mr. Magill referred to this problem specifically today and agreed that "the overlapping of State and Federal taxes is increasing, and needs thorough study and prompt solution." Though he did not amplify this statement he is known to feel that this tangle of conflicting and competitive taxes between the Federal and State Governments has reached a point where it is as serious as the tax-exemption of vast amounts of Federal and State securities and salaries.

On this subject of tax exemption, Mr. Magill repeated today one of the strong warnings that have been delivered by Treasury officials to congressional committees for years.

Pointing out that the very theory of the income tax rests on the supposition that it shall apply equally on incomes of similar size, Mr. Magill recalled that the Treasury "has urged for many years" that tax-exemptions cease which thwart this objective.

"So long as a vast reservoir of tax-exempt securities exists it is difficult or impossible to make any system of progressive surtax rates operate effectively," he declared. "Possibly the problem can be solved by a statutory provision; such, for example as that which was urged by Senator Carter Glass when Secretary of the Treasury; possibly a constitutional amendment should be proposed as the most effective means of ending these tax exemptions for the future. The Treasury strongly recommends that effective action be taken as promptly as possible in one or both forms."

Mr. Magill's presentation today recapitulated the Treasury's wishes in the new revenue bill and in many instances ran directly counter to what the House has already done, and what the Senate Finance Committee is expected to do.

It was frank and plain-spoken statement but not belligerent, and followed the policy of Secretary Morgenthau of confining the Treasury's activities to recommendations, without "lobbying." Thus Mr. Magill revealed today that the Treasury opposes the last-minute tax on pork imports and the tax on distilled spirits, both of which were substituted in the House for the undistributed profits surtax on large corporations. Mr. Magill did not argue the point. He simply mentioned the two substitute proposals and remarked:

"Both of these changes the Treasury regards as undesirable."

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Hungary Uneasy Over Reich Aims

Rearmament Program Is Popular Despite Tax Burden Entailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarians are giving strong support to a program announced early in March by Dr. Koloman Daranyi, Prime Minister, which included a plan to raise about $200,000,000 to be used mostly on rearmament.

Socialist and Jewish newspapers are opposing it, but the more nationalistic political groups are uniting to back it. Rearmament has meant taxation. The already heavily burdened Hungarians are going to be required to give as never before, yet nationalistic sentiment is likely to overbear this consideration.

There are several reasons for this. One is that at last Hungary has begun open treaty revision. After 20 years of talking, meetings, and demonstrations, Hungarians have boldly rejected the military clauses of the Trianon Treaty.

Whole Nation Objected

For two decades the whole Hungarian nation has objected to the dictates of this document, so now the Hungarians take pleasure in openly defying them. The treaty says they cannot train their youth in arms and that they can have only a very limited supply of weapons and practically no airplanes. On several occasions they have been caught smuggling arms and vociferous protests have been raised in the world press, foreign parliaments, and diplomatic chancelleries.

Their neighbors, who annexed lands inhabited by more than 3,000,000 Hungarians, have increased their armies to enormous size, but Hungary was required to remain defenseless. Now at last the Government has announced a vast rearmament program, and no country protests. That shows how history has changed.

It is held to reveal the present weakness of the powers "that partitioned Hungary." It is actual treaty revision, so the nation rejoices. They think the sacrifice they are to make will be for freedom.

Land Reforms

Other features of the program outlined by Dr. Daranyi were restriction of Jewish influence in Hungary, introduction of land reforms, and non-toleration of revolutionary movements.

The Hungarian Jews are naturally mistrustful of too close an understanding with Germany, but most Hungarians are inclined to see better possibilities for the achieving of treaty revision through Germany's help. They realize that the German advance was the force making it possible for Hungary now to rearm.

A third important reason for support coming to Dr. Daranyi's new nationalistic program is that it will weaken the extreme radical movements here. The need for immediate economic reform had become a pressing issue. There is such egregious inequality in the distribution of wealth here that the dispossessed masses have become very restless and ready to follow leaders along revolutionary paths.

Little Entente Attitude

So Hungarian National Socialism threatens to become a formidable force. Some of Hungary's aspiring dictators have shown remarkable persistence and many poor Hungarians were beginning to look upon them as their only hope. But the seizure of power by a Hungarian National Socialist dictator would have meant a great upheaval. Now Dr. Daranyi has forestalled such a development by embodying this radical policy in his own program.

The Little Entente's tacit acceptance of Hungary's decision to rearm was assumed from the fact that Premier Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia omitted to make any reference to recent Hungarian repudiation of arms clauses of the Trianon Treaty in his parliamentary utterances following Hungary's decision. Dr. Stoyadinovitch has stressed his desire to co-operate with the Little Entente to secure favorable consideration of Hungary's interests.

Hapsburg Property Austrian Problem

By the Associated Press

Budapest, March 22

Arrival in Hungary of Archduke Eugene of Hapsburg, uncle of Archduke Otto, as a refugee from Austria, raises the question of what will happen to the Hapsburg property.

In 1919 it was confiscated by the Austrian Socialist Government. In 1936 that Government promised to return it and it was believed about 1,000,000 schillings (about $190,000) had been paid out to Archduke Otto.

However, there are seven castles and demains in Austria which belonged to the Hapsburgs. It was reported they would be turned into recreation homes for disabled Austrian Nazis.

Budapest Asks If Berlin Plans Pressure in Its Direction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 22—Assurances given by Berlin to Prague regarding the inviolability of the Czechoslovak frontier have had the effect of arousing considerable uneasiness in Hungary.

These and other assurances were given by Field Marshal Hermann Göring and Baron Konstantin von Neurath, President of the Reich Foreign Affairs Council, to Dr. Adalbert Mastny, Czechoslovak Minister at Berlin, at the time when the German armies began to invade Austria.

Some Hungarians are now wondering whether this means that the next pressure from the Reich will be not against Czechoslovakia, but against Hungary, which would be compelled to cor-ordinate its foreign policy more completely with that of Greater Germany and also to give better treatment to the 800,000 Germans in their midst.

There are others, however, who believe that Reichsführer Hitler may attempt to win Hungary with the promise of help in regaining certain of its territory lost to either Czechoslovakia or Rumania in the 1919 peace treaties. It is thought that should Poland acquiesce in this plan, Czechoslovakia would be completely surrounded except for a very narrow corridor into Rumania, and the Reich would then be able to achieve its ends by "peaceful penetration."

Hungarians Uneasy

Nevertheless, while Hungary was the first of all nations to formally notify the German Foreign Office of recognition of the German-Austrian Anschluss, the Hungarian nation is anything but at ease over the course of events, particularly in view of the increasing Nazi activities in its midst. When Herr Hitler was in Vienna a week ago Count Sestetics and several other leaders of the Hungarian Nazis went there to confer with him, the purpose of their visit not being made known. Their departure took place amid noisy outbreaks of jubilation among the increasingly active Nazi groups throughout Hungary.

It is felt here that the country's relations with Germany have changed considerably since the late Premier Gömbös established a complete understanding with Berlin. The persistence with which the German National Socialists have been sending representatives into the country to promote the movement—linking up with such local fascist groups as the Arrow Cross, the Scythe Cross, the Blue Cross and the Fire Line—and to encourage anti-Semitism has given the moderate elements much concern.

Sentenced for Plotting

Only last autumn Dr. Boeszoermenyi, Nazi leader, was sentenced to 26 months imprisonment for plotting a march on Budapest.

Dr. Tibor Eckhardt, leader of the small Farmers Party, has not ceased to warn the nation of the new peril, exposing the activities of 39 Nazi newspapers in the country.

Last month a new extremist movement was uncovered and 72 persons were arrested. The movement is new Right Wing effort under retired Maj. Franz Szalassy. Some time ago this party, called the "National Will," was dissolved, but it was later started again under a new name and with a new organization. Now since it has been established that the political aims, methods, and watchword of Major Szalassy are the same as those of the old "National Will" party, it has been disbanded.

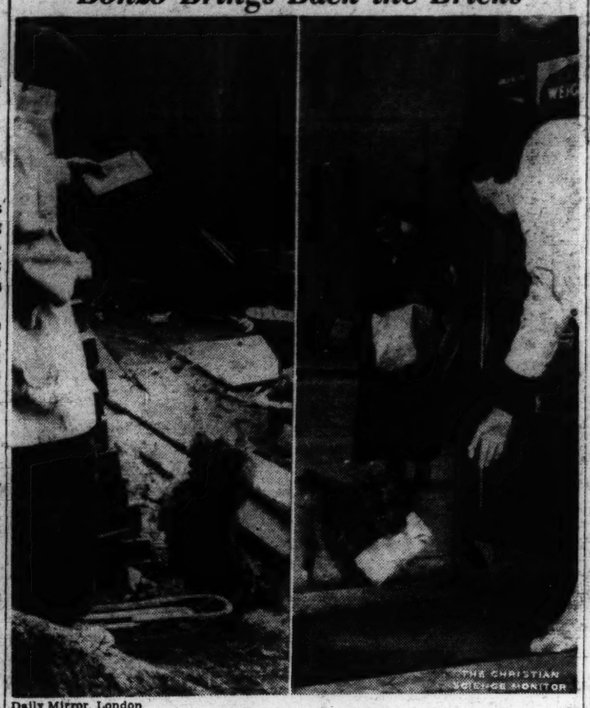
The police were ordered to use all means to put into effect the order of dissolution. They have now closed the party headquarters. It was announced that there were also 18 Communists who were held for their connection with Major Szalassy's movement. Police have been instructed to use energetic measures to suppress this movement. It was considered that this severe treatment of the extreme Right movement which follows so soon after Herr Hitler's speech, has proved that Hungary intends to keep control of its extreme elements.

Seek Lost Territory

A further situation that causes uneasiness is the number of non-Nazi refugees that have come crowding into the country from Austria.

So far, however, the Hungarian Nazis are urging, not union with Germany, but a return of lost territory, in particular Burgenland, the southern border strip between Hungary and Austria, most of which went to Austria as the result of a plebiscite following the war. For such a move the more nationalistic elements see German help as almost indispensable.

Bonzo Brings Back the Bricks



Daily Mirror, London

A Dog With a Hobby

A little London Mongrel That Lugs His Weight in Brick From a Builder's Yard (Left) Across the Road to His Home (Right)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bonzo Oliver is a dog with a hobby. In fact, two hobbies which he manages to combine into one. When he was quite young he decided to take up weight-lifting. Then he decided to take up collecting. But he does not collect stamps or coins or anything as usual as that. He took up bricks. And Bonzo has been taking them up ever since.

Bonzo is a fluffy little mongrel. He weighs less than nine pounds. The bricks he collects sometimes weigh 9½ pounds. Whenever he feels like it, which is practically every day, he goes across the road from the shop which is his home to the builder's yard which is conveniently situated near by and demands a brick. He then collects it and takes it home.

Mrs. E. Oliver, his owner, says he has been collecting for a year, and has brought home enough building bricks to make a bungalow. Maybe that was his idea. But he never bothers about looking at his collection, which is all to the good because he would not be able to find it. Mrs. Oliver secretly returns the bricks when Bonzo is in front of the fire dreaming about bringing home the pyramids.

"Don't tell him," she says. "He would be so upset if we let him know that we gave the bricks back."

Reich Plebiscite Drive Starts

BERLIN, March 22 (AP)—The gigantic propaganda machine of the National Socialist Party has been mobilized for a whirlwind campaign for the April 10 plebiscite on Austrian-German union.

The goal is to achieve for Reichsführer Hilter an endorsement in both Germany and its new province that will be as close to 100 per cent as possible.

Separate appeals by leaders of various National Socialist formations were featured yesterday afternoon in the press.

Each formation was commanded to do its utmost during the campaign and ordered to report for general muster Wednesday when Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels will fire the opening oratorical gun in Deutschland Hall.

The appeals were issued by Viktor Lutze for the brown-shirted Storm Troops; by Heinrich Himmler for the black-shirted S. S., or Elite Guard; by Robert Ley, chief of the Labor Front, for political organizers; by Maj. Gen. Adolf Hühnlein for the National Socialist Motor Corps; and by Maj. Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, organizer of the German air force, for the National Socialist aviators' corps.

Hitler to Campaign

Throughout Greater Germany, formations will listen as Dr. Goebbels' speech is radiocast. During ensuing days, party leaders will address mass meetings and Herr Hitler himself will campaign, particularly in Austria.

National Socialists here and in Vienna predicted that the new Reichstag for Greater Germany, also to be elected on April 10, would hold its first session in Vienna.

Problems of Germans in Czechoslovakia and other issues outside of Germany, including possible moves in the Free City of Danzig and colonial demands, have been shelved for the time being in favor of concentration on the plebiscite campaign.

The German press intimated Czechoslovakia, with its 3,500,000 Germans, would be made riper for reasonable consideration of German demands by the statement to be made Thursday by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

[Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons in London he would make a statement on British foreign policy on Thursday.]

Memel May Wait

What to do about Memel, formerly German but now Lithuanian, is a problem that well may wait until Herr Hitler sees how the Polish-Lithuanian situation develops, it was believed here.

Lithuania bowed Saturday to a Polish ultimatum requiring establishment of diplomatic and business relations which have been severed for 18 years but Warsaw foresaw that re-establishment of friendship may not be without obstacles.

Herr Hitler is represented as thinking that the Free City of Danzig is ready for annexation at any time.

Demands for war-lost colonies as sources for supplies of raw materials were considered to have lost their urgency because of Greater Germany's new economic position in Central Europe.

Austrian Currency Famed for Changes

By the Associated Press

Vienna

Under its new National Socialist régime, Austria's currency is being replaced by the German "mark" and "pfennig."

Within a generation Austrians have seen a change from gulden to crowns, from crowns to schillings, and now from schillings to marks.

In 1890 gulden were abandoned for crowns at a rate of one to two. After the deflation of 1925 crowns were exchanged for schillings at the rate of one to 10,000. Now these schillings are exchanged for marks at 1.50 schillings to one mark, worth about 40 cents.

Brazil Rejects Berlin Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

tremely amazing" the action taken "against Germandom," especially in Southern Brazil.

"It may be hoped," it stated, "that President Vargas shortly will be able . . . to establish conditions which will permit Germans and their organization to develop quietly and without disturbance, and that unnecessary friction be avoided."

Some circles said Germany valued Brazil's friendship too highly to resort immediately to a sharp diplomatic protest against what was regarded here as an unfortunate misapprehension among Brazilian authorities of the aims of German organization in Brazil.

A hope was expressed that explanations in high Brazilian quarters may result in a "better appreciation" of the German point of view.

Sharp Distinction Drawn

In this a sharp distinction was made between German citizens in Brazil and naturalized Brazilians of German origin.

German correspondents in Brazil have reported that the latter yield to none in patriotism for their adopted country.

As to the others, a Government spokesman said:

"We expect Germans domiciled abroad not only to live scrupulously up to the laws of the land of which they are guests but also so to carry themselves that each is an ambassador of our country."

There is regret and disappointment here and uncertainty as to what may be behind the Brazilian move.

The Foreign Office organ stated that it "is well known and never seriously contested that Germans in Brazil always have refrained from meddling with domestic affairs and have merely claimed their natural legal right to advance their racial culture and build up their organization unhindered."

Vargas Seen in Difficulties

It also said: "Hope was aroused abroad by President Vargas' new orientation of policy inaugurated about six months ago that his foresight and timely action would ensure calm and steady progress.

". . . Now it seems as though the President is encountering certain difficulties and obstacles in circles that are in no way connected with Communism.

"One gets the impression that these difficulties have brought about a situation of political disquiet in consequence of which the central authority does not appear to have been able to assert itself everywhere with necessary vigor."

It expressed hope that President Vargas "shortly will be able to master these internal difficulties."

Assuming that President Vargas does not approve of anti-German measures, the publication said "it is to be hoped that the President soon will become master of the situation."

It was believed here that President Vargas was not fully informed of what is happening in outlying districts, hence the appeal to his fairness by the Foreign Office organ.

348 Air Fatalities

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce reported today 348 persons were killed in American civil aviation during 1937. There were 282 fatalities from miscellaneous flying (all civil aviation except regular lines) and 66 from schedule flying (airlines).

Bulgarian Vote Indicates Victory For Government

The News

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 22 (AP)—Forty-one Deputies, 30 of whom were reported favorable to the Government, were elected to Parliament March 20 in elections in the Philippopolis and Vraca Districts.

Among the defeated candidates was Former Premier Kimon Gueorguieff, who was ousted in 1935, eight months after forming a Cabinet.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 22—The cautious attempts of King Boris to conduct Bulgaria from dictatorship back to democracy seem to be meeting with a measure of success.

Elections for the new Parliament have been held in various parts of the Country on each of the three Sundays of March that have already passed and will be concluded next Sunday when the larger cities will vote. The results so far obtained are said to be favorable to the Government which claims about two thirds of the seats already filled.

Many Candidates Eliminated

How many of the new Deputies are really with the Government will only be found after Parliament begins its work. In any case it seems certain that one third are from the Opposition, so Bulgarians who are against the dictatorship now may have spokesmen to express their opinion. Generally speaking the cities are giving a larger proportion of the Opposition votes than the villages.

There are no parties in Bulgaria and so no Government or Opposition ticket. Each candidate must stand on his own feet and conduct his own campaign. Many candidates were eliminated by the Court, for the qualifications are rather strict, including moral, economic, political, and educational requirements.

Cannot Enact Laws

The new Parliament, however, is only an advisory body and cannot enact laws or overthrow the Government. Its exact complexion will not be known until after next Sunday's final elections. Eventually nearly half of the members probably will be in the Opposition.

Bulgarians are presented with a political dilemma. They desire a democracy, but fear demagoguery and the corruption of political parties. Thus the King's attempt to restore some degree of 'self-government without revival of powerful political organizations has attained considerable support.

Fascist Influence in Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

have in mind; they look forward to a much more sweeping "renovation" of Japan's political life and are at least vaguely influenced by the European fascist models.

What made the one-party issue acute was the struggle in the Diet over the National Mobilization Bill. The purpose of this measure is set forth in Article I as follows:

"The term National Mobilization shall mean a movement for the control and employment of personal and material resources in such a manner as to give full play to the main force of the country in time of war or incident for the purpose of national defense."

Sweeping Powers Opposed

Further provisions of the bill give the Government sweeping dictatorial powers, ranging from the right to expropriate private property to the right to control thought. The Diet suspected that such powers might easily be abused. It also was argued that no such bill is needed at the present time, since the Government enjoys ample political and economic power for the needs of the present conflict in China. As I. Hatoyama, prominent Seiyukai member, who has just returned from a tour of Europe and the United States as a Japanese "unofficial envoy," remarked:

"Such a bill would be needed for a war with the Soviet Union. It is not needed for the present conflict in China."

The position of the Cabinet, which is strongly supported by the fighting services, is that the Mobilization Bill, while not essential under the present circumstances, must be on the statute books so that it may be applied at a moment's notice if Japan should become involved in more serious hostilities. Some effort was made to disarm opposition to the bill by deleting a few of its more drastic provisions relating to suppression of freedom of press and assembly and by giving assurances that it will not be applied unless new circumstances warrant such action.

Columbia to Study Native Archaeology

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Establishment of an archaeological laboratory at Columbia University, initiating extensive research, including archaeological expeditions of graduate students to North Dakota and to Central and South America, was announced by the University Department of Anthropology today. Dr. William Duncan Strong, associate professor of anthropology, and formerly anthropologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, will direct the laboratory.

Dr. Strong, who will lead a North Dakota expedition next summer, held that many secrets of prehistoric America will be revealed by materials to be found in this region.

Archaeological objects collected on future Columbia expeditions will be donated to various co-operating museums after Columbia researchers have draw their conclusions from them, it was indicated.

Boston Plane Lands Safely on One Wheel

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—Five persons today praised the skill of Charles Cowan, Boston transport pilot. Mr. Cowan circled Roosevelt Field at noon and was about to land his twin-motored plane when George McCauley, radio man at the field, noticed one wheel of the retractible landing gear had failed to descend from its nest.

He radioed Mr. Cowan, advising him to make a "skid" landing on the grass at nearby Mitchel Field. Mr. Cowan brought the plane down at high speed on one wheel. The craft aped for 2000 feet, then scraped along for 100 feet, damaging only the propellors, the bottom of the fuselage and the landing gear.

The plane had come from Boston.

Pomona Awards Mus. D.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, Calif.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, for 20 years a music impresario, on March 11 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from Pomona College, conferred by President C. K. Edmunds.

Polish Envoy 'Explains' Ultimatum to Lithuania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Poland's Ambassador to the United States, Count Jerzi Potocki, employed the press conference technique last night in an effort to put a somewhat better light on the recent activities of his Government toward its smaller Lithuanian neighbor than has been given the affair in the American press generally.

With unusual candor and frankness he recognized that Poland had a "quarrel" with Lithuania, that an ultimatum was framed to force a settlement of differences between the two countries, and that the dispatch of the ultimatum was carefully timed to assure a maximum freedom from "outside interference."

But he insisted that there was no thought whatever of challenging Lithuania's right to independence. He said his Government respects this right. He claimed the only motive was to force a situation out of which "a creative thought might arise" which would bring about a solution of long-outstanding differences between the two countries.

The Better Way

As he expressed it, "it is better to have a good quarrel with some one than to remain insulted and not on speaking terms."

And with a particular vigor the Polish Ambassador denied that there was an implied "understanding" that in return for German aid in obtaining an outlet to the sea through Lithuania, Poland would permit Germany to wipe out the Polish "corridor" and regain a territorial link with East Prussia.

These were the main points he made in attempting to explain his Government's attitupde towards Lithuania during the past week. The Ambassador then proceeded to a positive effort to present his Government in the role of peacemaker in Europe.

Plans for Neutral Belt

He said that Poland is working now towards drawing a group of Eastern European powers into an economic and non-aggression agreement which in effect would establish a "'neutral belt" across Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This "'neutral belt" would avoid any commitments on either East or West and would constitute therefore a barrier between Germany and Russia which would make hostilities between those two major powers impossible.

He represented reconciliation with Lithuania as the first essential step towards such a "neutral belt.' It would also include ultimately Estonia, and Rumania. It would be patterned generally on the "Oslo Group" of Scandinavia and Western European neutrals.

The proposal is essentially similar to those which from time to time have emanated from Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister. When the Rumanian-Polish alliance was concluded in Nov. 1936, Mr. Beck referred to it as establishing a "bastion of peace" from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Recluse Musician Wins $1000 Polish State Music Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — This year's state music award of 5,000 zlotys ($1,000) has been granted to Ludomir Rogowski.

This Polish musician leads what is practically a hermit's life on the Dalmatian Coast at Ragusa. There, in a deserted cloister on the shores of the Adriatic he leads a retired life devoting himself to the solution of musical problems.

He has made a special study of the Slav music not only of Polish folklore but of that of other sister nations, and has built up a theory regarding the Persian origin of the harmonic scale on which their melodies are constructed.

His compositions both operatic (Price Mark) and symphonic are founded on Slav motives. Mr. Rogowski also occupies himself with literary work and has written a book on the cloister of St. Jacob in Ragusa in which he lives.

U. S. Demands Indemnity

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today delivered the United States' demand for indemnification for the sinking of the Gunboat Panay. The amount nounced, but is believed to total more than a million dollars.

(Japan previously promised indemnification and other amends as a result of the sinking of the Panay of the Yangtze River patrol in which four foreigners lost their lives Dec. 12.)

Emperor Greets Italians

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today granted audience to 18 members of an Italian good-will mission.

Jefferson's Birth, April 13, a Holiday

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt by proclamation today called upon the nation to observe April 13 in this and each succeeding year as the Birthday of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third President of the United States.

The proclamation, issued in pursuance of a Congressional Act, urged Government officials and the people generally to display flags and to observe the day in schools, churches and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies.

The President described Jefferson as a lawyer, statesman, philosopher, scientist, farmer, and architect who "lived a life of such rich diversity that it encompassed the full scope of the knowledge of his time, and—of happy significance to his country—knew how to carry theory into practice, and from youth to a fine old age exemplified in all of his work the principle that the true evidence of life is growth."

League Notified Austria Is Out

GENEVA, March 22 (AP)—Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, sent a note to Berlin today acknowledging Germany's communication to the effect that annexation of Austria ended its League membership.

League officials said M. Avenol's note made no mention of the customary two-year notice which a member must give before resignation becomes effective. It was feared such mention might be considered recognition of the Austrian annexation.

Papers Sound Warning On Fascist Influence In South America

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 22 (AP)—The German Foreign Office's expression of dissatisfaction with anti-German measures in Brazil yesterday directed attention to recent warnings South American newspapers have sounded against Fascist Nations.

Two events brought the warnings from anti-Fascist newspapers.

Brazil rejected the German Ambassador's protest last week against suppression of Nazi activities in Brazil.

A few days later the Brazilian Government announced discovery of a Fascist plot against President Vargas and his régime.

In Buenos Aires the newspaper Critica declared European Fascist States have "a plan of conquest by arms" in Latin America.

It said Brazilian Integralistas—Fascists — were aided by "money from the Italian and German Embassies" and said throughout South and Central America Nazi tactics of "penetration, interference, and intimidation" were general.

Critica declared one method of Nazi and Fascist propaganda was to stir South American working men's hatred against North American and British capital which now represents 83 per cent of the foreign capital invested in South America.

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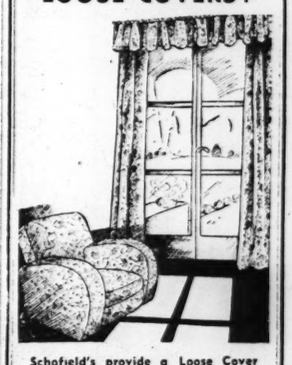

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The National Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

More than ever the National Academy seems aware of the life-giving qualities to be found, however undependably on many occasions, in the works of new and youthful talents. It has been welcoming them vigorously for several years into its fold. This year it has reserved several choice places on its walls for the younger artists. But it is still a big occasion for maturity and conservatism. While the Academy invites new blood into its show, it is careful to exclude from its composition anything eccentric.

The result is that the one hundred and thirteenth annual, which fills the customary three large galleries at the Fine Arts Building with 348 paintings and sculptures and offers an additional group of 200 prints, covers for the most part familiar ground. Ignoring the surrealists and the abstractionists and other bizarre innovators, it makes its best appeal not through novelty but through serious and skillful workmanship.

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To say that the Academy show has a more youthful appearance than usual is no doubt true, when one considers that of the 180 non-members whose paintings and sculptures were passed by the jury, many are relatively recent entrants into the Academy's theater of competition. In the Vanderbilt Gallery, for instance, the goal of every artist aspiring to Academy recognition, 30 of the 70 paintings and 14 of the 17 sculptures are the works of "outsiders"—which is saying a good deal for the tolerance of those who dictate the policies of America's foremost conservative exhibition. In fact, according to the statistics, there are actually a dozen more exhibitors represented from without the Academy than members exhibiting.

The Vanderbilt Gallery, with its well-spaced exhibits, is the most inviting of the three rooms, and there one finds several of the most invigorating exhibits. Two or three large paintings, including the imaginative "Morning," by John C. Johansen, which has the center place of honor, and Abram Poole's distinguished portrait, "The Spanish Sisters," belong to the more conservative group. There, too, may be seen the remarkable portrait of a cellist by Wayman Adams, painted with amazing virtuosity; Jonas Lie's vividly brushed coastal marine, "Old Smuggler's Cove"; the large, woody picture, remarkable for its textures, of Charles S. Chapman, and Gifford Beal's "Yacht Race," a painting filled with charm and airy feeling.

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All this is quite as it should be at the Academy. The artists appear in excellent form, their pictures are attractive and one is pleased if not deeply stimulated. The Johansen opus, "Morning," however, has the advantage of the unusual, and the artist is to be congratulated for the efficiency and skill he shows in his creative theme, a variation on the idea of Blake. The picture is divided decoratively into two parts, the upper, with its floating female figure, symbolizing the serenity of Dawn, and the lower, with its youthful male figure who is awakened from sleep by her appearance in the sky. Not in more than one in a hundred exhibitions nowadays would one encounter such an ambitious poetic attempt, but the result, in this case, is no less convincing than rare.

There are scores of conventional canvases, competent though uninspired, that one need note with no more than a passing glance. Some curious things, too, are shown, such as Roy Mason's satirical canvas called "Revivalists," which poses two grimly realistic clergymen on a dais, in smirking disapproval of a disheveled young woman who sits in penance before them in the witness box. It is not the only realistic commentary included. Over one of the doorways, where it is least offensive, hangs Franklin Robbins's vigorous scene of negro persecution, ironically entitled "Emancipation," and not far away is Maurice Sievan's "Execution of a Chinese Communist." But the prevailing mood, except in the portraits, which are both realistic and decorative, and in several of the landscapes, is more serene and untroubled. Among the 30 or 40 portraits several are especially attractive. There are, for instance, Edmund C. Tarbell's "My Three Granddaughters," a fluent and charming group; Leon Kroll's suave "Ann in White Scarf," and Lilian W. Hale's soundly characterized "Mark." A vigorous head by the late Frederick MacMonnies is included, as well as the already mentioned stately portrait by Mr. Poole.

The return to romantic themes and moods in contemporary landscape is interestingly shown in the display, among the works of the newcomers. There is the "Harvest Festival" of Jon Corbino, given a prominent place. It is remarkably painted, showing Rubens-like vigor and authority, and harmonizes skillfully the realism of today with an energetic mood of the past. Henrik Martin Mayer's "Picnic on the Allegheny" is vividly dramatized, likewise in a romantic mood. John Steuart Curry exhibits a resplendent "Sunrise in Kansas." Frank Mechau, Jr., another newcomer, whose "Last of the Wild Horses" won the first Altman landscape prize, departs from this trend, however, and deftly and very originally fuses realism with decorative design and drawing in his painting.

The sculpture, shown in a more spectacular grouping than for several years past, is the first to attract one on entering the exhibition. This consists of the usual large number of figures of classical form, including, among the most vital, the elegant "Dionysius" of Edward McCartan, and the lovely "Aphrodite" of A. A. Weinman. But while there are other things, as impressive as the powerful nude, "Upheaval," of Gleb Derujinsky, or as amusing as the "Anteater" of Erwin Springweiler, much of the sculpture is merely technically efficient or deftly stylized without disclosing great creative talent. C. B.

"Anteater," by Erwin Springweiler

Winner of the Ellin P. Speyer Memorial Prize at the National Academy Exhibition in New York

A New Ballet by Honegger

By Emile Vuillermos

Paris

The Opéra recently gave a first performance of Arthur Honegger's ballet, entitled "The Song of Songs." I have spoken, on several occasions, of the rare merits of the dancer, Serge Lifar, but I have not concealed the fact that I have less esteem for his merits as a choregrapher. Now, just as Ingres attached less importance to his genius as a painter than to his mediocre talent as a violinist, so does Serge Lifar deliberately sacrifice his dancing to his technique of a maitre de ballet.

In this domain, however, his invention is poor and he submits to disastrous influences. Under pretext of forming the advance guard he makes too much use of burlesque contortions, angular gestures and graceless attitudes. He no longer gives himself any opportunity to show off his genius as a dancer. Extending his dictatorship, he now wishes to compose his own musical rhythms. Arthur Honegger had to write his score under Lifar's dictation. The result is a monotonous composition of no great musical value. There is a series of clashes and accents, orchestrated with violence, which do not give rise to interesting musical discourse. One noticed the adroit use of Martenot's "sound-wave" instrument, which introduced into the orchestra harmonious and pathetic moans.

In any case, Serge Lifar failed to show any concern or respect for his subject. One finds little of its atmosphere in this strange ballet in which the characters stamp about furiously like savages, while the chorus chants the tenderest verses of the immortal text: "Thou art the rose of Sharon, thou art the lily of the valleys. . . ."

Certainly our aesthetics are as unsettled as our politics. At present they are undergoing a most unpleasant crisis in their development. However, these facile eccentricities have but their day and no one will deceive himself as to the genuine value of their bizarre experiences.

Meanwhile, more than one young musician of worth, victim of this snobisme, finds himself shut out of our musical life; and it is this that constitutes the wrongness of the adventure.

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The Opéra-Comique gave three works by Darius Milhaud during one evening which present curious problems. The works were "Le Pauvre Matelot," which is about 10 years old; "Esther de Carpentras," more or less of the same period, and "La Suite Provençale," one of his most recent works. What a strange course has the composer followed during this period! Darius Milhaud began by making music with a sledge hammer. One recalls that at that period young composers who found the genius of Debussy and of Ravel rather embarrassing had constructed ingenious aesthetic theories in order to "branch off" on other lines. Enough of orchestral and harmonic suavities, they said, enough of charm and of poetry, enough of the ephemeral; we need a sporting and brutal art, a language that is bare and unadorned. And Jean Cocteau did not hesitate to proclaim: "And now we need barbarians!"

The barbarians at once responded to the call with a promptitude on which perhaps our over-skilled politicians of music had not reckoned. There followed an orgy of scores, badly written, badly orchestrated, full of mistakes in orthography and syntax. In this way Darius Milhaud and his friends did considerable damage to the art of music. Today they appear to recognize this fact, for they are now completely transforming their mode of writing. They have renounced the mass of dissonances, polytonal disorder, and distorted aesthetics. The fame of Debussy and Ravel has not indeed ceased to expand and permeate the sensibilities of the public of all countries, while those laborious researches very soon wearied not only the public, which had never been much interested, but also the few specialists who pretended to take them seriously.

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In this respect Darius Milhaud's "La Suite Provençale"—now become a ballet—constitutes a veritable profession of faith. It is a work of exemplary discretion. Though here and there one still finds a few aggressive dissonances which nothing can justify, the whole score is written in a very classical and balanced style. The mise en scène, which presented us with pictures of rustic life in the land of the olive trees, was most pleasing, and contributed to the lively success of this representation.

Paris welcomed the brief reappearance of Louis Bailly, who for the last 20 years has lived in America. No one had forgotten this fine artist, who is one of the most remarkable virtuosos of the viola. Connoisseurs listened to him with great interest. They wanted to see the effect his long stay in America had had on the development of his talent.

As soon as he appeared on the platform his complete mastery was recognized. He uses an exceptionally large instrument with astonishing ease; a fine example of Gasparo da Salo. He showed authority and virtuosity.

A Survey of Australian Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

The National Art Gallery here has held an exhibition as a feature of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration. The exhibits comprised 826 pictures and sculptures brought together from various public galleries in Australia and from the collections of private owners.

A tour of the walls revealed that the 150 years have been fruitful. The Australian tradition asserts itself clearly and strongly.

An exhibit which has attracted special attention is the large oil painting by Algernon Talmadge, R. A., depicting Captain Arthur Phillip's founding of Australia in 1788. This canvas will go to the Tate Gallery, London, after Sydney has seen it. English people with no knowledge of this country may regard it as authentic. But to anyone who has experienced Australian sunshine, the lighting will seem curiously drab and unreal. All that can be said is that, as an academic piece for a historic occasion, it will pass.

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To realize what is lacking in Talmadge's work, one has to turn to Ivor Hele's "Reading of the Proclamation of South Australia." This Adelaide painter has crowded his landscape with figures, and has poured over them a flood of dappled radiance. Despite the multitude, the centers of interest have been carefully emphasized, the individual figures kept spontaneous and clearly defined.

The Victorian National Gallery has sent "The Landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay, 1770," by E. Phillips Fox. This large canvas, well known in reproductions, has a fine mellowness and gusto, and it remains one of the most striking historical pictures Australia has produced.

A series of small historical paintings and drawings includes choice samples of water colors by Conrad Martens and Charles Conder, who looked at the new country through the eyes of Turner and lesser English masters.

But mainly the show is an artistic rather than a historical record. In the comprehensive sweep of the material, it gives opportunities for comparisons and judgments. Almost every Australian artist is represented by some of his finest work.

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Pre-eminent is the output of George Lambert. Amid fellow-painters who owed their success to mild geniality or to tender imagination, Lambert triumphed through the sheer forceful brilliance of his style. An earlier painter whom the exhibition establishes in greater luster than before is Tom Roberts. For this purpose, one picture would be sufficient—"The Breakaway," from the National Gallery of South Australia. This is an animated piece of observation. Others have portrayed the dry interior of Australia, with its dust, its sheep, its sparse trees, and its burning sky. But no one else has succeeded in bringing these phenomena to life in oils so that their inherent dreariness becomes transformed into a personal vision full of taste, reticance, and charm.

An artist who shines inevitably is Sir Arthur Streeton. His earlier work was unfailingly lovely, and if his imaginative fire has dimmed, the outward qualities of his style remain unchanged.

In its explorations into the past, the exhibition uncovers once again the honored name of Julian Ashton. To the younger generation Ashton is the wise and understanding principal of a Sydney art school. But in "The Wave," there is opened to view a keen and original attack on the visual problems of nature. In its day, this was a forceful painting, and it still has power to charm. It is interesting to see hanging, close to "The Wave," a spirited marine painting, "Beating to Windward," by J. Richard Ashton, who is Julian Ashton's grandson.

The 150-years record re-establishes yet another personality. That is Penleigh Boyd, who, because he passed on too early in his career, had seemed to be slipping out of memory. Sir John Longstaff, as one of Australia's most imposing portrait painters, is worthily represented by a portrait of his wife, which has a fluency of expression sometimes denied to Longstaff's other work.

This enormous exhibition, which has attracted 40,000 visitors since its opening, includes sculptures as well as oils, water colors, drawings, and etchings.

A. W. V. K.

A Play About the Boy Lincoln

By Arthur Pollock

New York

E. P. Conkle is more successful than his fellow dramatists this season in bringing the great of the past to the theater. And it is probably because he begins at the beginning, considers them first of all as plain human beings and then goes on from there. His new play, "Prologue to Glory," the Federal Theater is presenting at Maxine Elliott's Theater. Its central figures are Abraham Lincoln as a young man and Ann Rutledge. He is obviously fond of both young people and therefore the audience is fond of them, too.

They are a simple pair. Though it is apparent that young Abe is an exceptional boy, Mr. Conkle has not pinned genius upon him like a badge. He permits the auditor to suspect its presence as Abe begins vaguely to sense something of the sort himself. The play is no elaborately manufactured web of historical events and quotations from the talk and writings of Lincoln. For all that the dramatist cares very little. His eagerness is to catch and project the character and the spirit of the young man.

Young Abe, easy-going, modest, has nevertheless a mind that itches to travel. On Tom Lincoln's little farm he thinks a good deal, and that is not quite enough. When the opportunity presents itself he wanders off in leisurely fashion to clerk in a tiny store in New Salem, Ill. There the small but very important part of his life that we see is spent.

That period begins with his wrestling reluctantly with the roughest of the town's young men. He meets an eager girl named Ann Rutledge. The townsfolk like to come to the store and hear him talk. Ann likes him and wants him to make something of himself. She persuades him to debate one evening with a young man whose hobby is debating. He considers the subject of the debate silly, proposes topics of his own, ends by announcing that he will run for political office. And he does.

He starts campaigning, first saying a boyish good-by to Ann, a good-by that becomes a proposal. It is a charming scene. And then he is off.

That is the sort of plain material that makes a play of "Prologue to Glory." The love leads to tragedy, the tragedy to a new resolve, for Ann was perhaps the most important thing in Lincoln's life. Such plain material must be treated with sincerity and knowingness. Mr. Conkle has both. The modest actors of the Federal Theater have it, too. "Prologue to Glory" is therefore a winning, warming little play, engagingly done.

Stephen Courtleigh, son of William Courtleigh, plays the boy Lincoln. He has the build and the manner and the eager wakefulness. Ann Rutledge, grand-niece of the girl Lincoln loved, plays that girl. She has a charming simplicity and all the skill required for so honest a play. The other characters, and there are many, emerge quaintly from the fond playing of the Federal Theater's actors.

Though in no way spectacular, "Prologue to Glory" wins hearts.

The Lunts in 'The Sea Gull'

By L. A. Sloper

Having had enough for the time being of Greek mythology, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne have turned their restless attention to the late nineteenth century in Russia. Their new production of Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull" is in training at the Colonial Theater in Boston for a New York opening under the Theater Guild aegis next Monday.

A new version of the piece has been prepared for them by Stark Young. According to the program, the play has been translated by him. As heard in the theater, his text sounds more like an adaptation of the Constance Garnett translation. Many of the lines are identical. Some of his changes bring in colloquialisms, evidently designed to lend the play a greater plausibility for American audiences. Whether they are closer to the Russian I cannot testify.

Constantine is warned by his mother not to "go click-click" again while she is away, instead of not to be a naughty boy again. This may be regarded as an improvement. Not all the innovations are betterments. Sorin's tag has been made to read, "and all the rest of it." This in its endless repetition becomes a tiresome theatrical trick rather than a characterizing phrase. Mrs. Garnett's version of it seems more natural.

Admirers of the Lunts will enjoy this new opportunity of seeing them exercise their well-defined personal technique of acting in a novel setting, without, perhaps, considering how near they come to the spirit of the play. Creatures of habit, the stars make a Lunt-Fontanne holiday of the occasion.

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Miss Fontanne, made up to look like her own Queen Elizabeth, in red wig and chalky face, romps through the role of Irina. When she takes the book from Dorn to read, in the garden, she sprawls against Masha on the bench. Later she lies flat on the ground while another character is speaking. Such tricks as these serve to focus attention on Irina, but at the sacrifice of the mood of the play. It is true that Miss Fontanne conveys amusingly the selfishness, self-deception, and childish tempers of the spoiled actress Irina. The trouble is that the mannerisms of Irina are the mannerisms of Elena in "Reunion in Vienna," of Elizabeth the Queen, and of the fake princess in "Idiot's Delight"; the mannerisms of Miss Fontanne.

Similarly, Mr. Lunt lends his own voice, his own gestures, to the part of Trigorin. No one knows better how to make his effects with an audience. When Shamreyeff, after telling his story about the bass chorister, finds himself laughing alone, Mr. Lunt times perfectly the instant of silence that is broken by his own mocking laugh. That is a good stage trick, but it has nothing to do with the character of Trigorin. When he delivers the long speech on the sorrows of a writer, every inflection, every turn of the head, every facial expression, bears the mark of Mr. Lunt's personality.

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What the two stars of the production actually do is to be break the atmosphere of the play that has been established by the other characters before their entrance. That atmosphere, to be sure, was not authentically Russian, but it was an atmosphere, which it was a pity to lose.

So far as acting is concerned, the real star of the production is Margaret Webster, the Masha. This English actress, who last year directed Maurice Evans's production of "Richard II," is, I believe, making her first appearance on the American stage. Her work is a joy to the beholder. She is largely responsible for the atmosphere that is set in the first act. In her principal scenes the excellence of her impersonations is striking—witness the tragic quality of her confession to Dorn at the end of the first act, or the poignancy of her waltzing to the music played by Constantine in an adjoining room. But more significant of her accomplishment as an actress is the consistency of her silent acting. Observe the smoldering of her eyes when Irina is putting her in the shade, or the tragedy in her face when her fellow-players in the card game are discussing Constantine. This is "interior" acting at its best. The player has entered into the character so thoroughly that there is a complete realization for the spectator.

But this style of acting is at the opposite pole from that of Mr. Lunt and Miss Fontanne. How then could there be any unity of impression? It was not Miss Webster's fault that there was none.

The rest of the cast was constituted mostly of the Lunt repertory company. Richard Whorf presented a thoughtful and just study of Constantine. Unfortunately, his style, like that of his principals, is exterior. He conveyed to us the character and the struggles of Constantine, but he did it by means that had a mechanical effect. Yes, we said, he's doing a good job of acting. We did not see Constantine.

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Uta Hagen as Nina was the charming ingénue in the early scenes. She achieved a measure of tragedy in the last act. Sydney Greenstreet was an amusing Sorin, who did not touch our emotions. John Barclay as the doctor was a man of the world but no Russian.

Robert Milton in his direction had done probably all he could with such diverse styles, up to the last few moments of the play, which were badly bungled. When the offstage shot was heard everybody in the scene, including the doctor, showed consternation. Dr. Dorn, instead of calming the others by suggesting that the noise was probably the explosion of some of his chemicals, rushed to the door, and only there turned to make his suggestion, and then in an excited voice which could calm nobody. After investigating, instead of returning with an offhand manner to say, yes, a bottle of ether had exploded, he shouted the words in a conspicuously agitated tone from offstage. When he did come back, his manner would have warned the most inattentive person that something was wrong. Thus his final speech to Trigorin lost its force, and the play ended on an anti-climax.

Orchestras in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Carnegie Hall has continued to be the scene of noteworthy orchestral concerts. The Boston Symphony Orchestra offered as its matinée program on March 12 Haydn's Symphony No. 99, in E flat; Paul Hindemith's "Konzertmusik" for string and brass instruments, written for the orchestra's semi-centenary, and Saint-Saëns's C minor Symphony with organ. This diversified list gave fresh proof of the virtuosity of the organization itself and the versatility of its conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

Of surpassing finesse and euphony and a thorough understanding of the period was the treatment of Haydn's beautiful work. Whether or not you cared for the Hindemith fabric of talent and learning wrought in an ultra-modern vein, you could not fail to admire the boldness and decision with which it was set forth. Dr. Koussevitzky may entertain a special regard for Saint-Saëns's vast monument of tone; at any rate, he obtained for it a performance ideally calculated to set the denigrators at nought. And so the concert prospered and dispensed pleasure.

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On the following afternoon the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, with John Barbirolli as conductor and Josef Hofmann as soloist, regaled a great gathering with the set of eight dances from Purcell's "Fairy Queen" that it had introduced here the preceding week, Chopin's E minor Concerto, Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, "Shepherd Fennel's Dance" by the English composer Balfour Gardiner, and the Theme and Variations from Tchaikovsky's Suite No. 3, in G, again providing incontestable variety.

Mr. Hofmann, well accompanied by the orchestra, revealed himself once more as a Chopin player par excellence. His performance had finish, distinction, exquisite control and naturally it provoked no end of enthusiasm. "Shepherd Fennel's Dance," after an episode in Thomas Hardy, proved to be a pleasantly characteristic addition to the Philharmonic-Symphony's repertory. Though it was a "first time" for the Society, it had already been brought forward here by no less a musical folklorist than Percy Grainger. The rest of the program went to the apparent satisfaction of the audience.

♦ ♦ ♦

The New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, on the evening of March 15, added to the sum of "first times" by performing a manuscript "Song of the Night" by Philip James, which in its turn found favor. Still, for many listeners the feature of the occasion was the commendable solo work of Eudice Shapiro in the Violin Concerto of that now popular composer, Jean Sibelius. Antonia Brico, the conductor, fell in with the gentle fashion of variety by choosing also for the program Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Slavonic Dances by Dvořák, and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

At the Metropolitan Opera House "Don Giovanni" on the evening of March 17 commanded attention because of new impersonations of the title role and of Donna Anna. Strange as it may seem, John Brownlee was only New York's fifth Don Giovanni of the present century, his predecessors being Antonio Scotti, Mario Ancona, Maurice Renaud, and Ezio Pinza.

In one important respect Mr. Brownlee achieved distinction. His treatment of Mozart's music—especially as regards the recitativo secco and the use of appogiatura—was quite exceptional in its mastery of style. If only the voice itself had been less dry in tone and restricted in volume! Dramatically, however, the Australian baritone proved disappointing throughout. If his immediate predecessor had come near suggesting a dressed-up roustabout, he was a good deal too much like a worthy miller enjoying a lark.

Rose Bampton was the new Donna Anna, though the role in the opera for which her voice and temperament would seem to intend her is the gentler and more womanly Donna Elvira. For Donna Anna is made of pretty stern stuff, and Mme. Bampton's equipment is not. The lady strove very hard indeed, but only in the "Non mi dir" did the natural loveliness of her voice and its uncommon flexibility find effective expression. That famous piece, if small in scale, was pleasing to the ear and the intelligence.

Alban Berg as Author

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The musicologist, Willi Reich, has recently published a book on Alban Berg. The arrangement of the material is unusual. The first part consists of short biographical sketches, compressed into 12 pages. Here, one might certainly have wished for more detail or, at least, for more symmetry. As most of Berg's life was passed in extreme seclusion, naturally there was little to say about external events. Also, Reich is probably quite right when he says in the epilogue that it was impossible to write an accurate biography of Berg so near his own time. He is still too close to us, too actual for us, to keep any sense of historical perspective. The biographical sketches themselves, however, would have gained much had some of the non-essentials been excluded and more emphasis laid on essential matters, such as the triumph of a great artist in face of the most violent opposition. This would have resulted in a richer picture of Berg's personality.

The second part deals with Berg's compositions. It contains a number of elucidating analyses. Reich himself writes of three of the most important works—the two operas, "Wozzeck" and "Lulu," and the Violin Concerto. Most of the other works are dealt with by Berg's pupil, Wiesengrund-Adorno. A hitherto unpublished composition, Five Songs with orchestra (op. 4) is analyzed by Krenek. Berg himself was the commentator on the Chamber Concerto for violin, piano and 13 wind instruments, in the form of a letter to Schönberg, to whom the score is dedicated in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday.

With this analysis, which in its objectivity and humor is so characteristic of the man Berg, we arrive at the third and most important section of the book. It contains the small collection of Berg's essays, written on different occasions and published by various papers. They complete our picture of the composer: not the creative musician who, for those who have ears to hear, is clearly revealed in his music, but the clear-sighted person of keen intelligence. The essays are mainly polemical in character. Berg probably would never have written anything but notes had he not been forced to defend himself against attacks. What to him was a sacred conviction was, by others, misunderstood and censured. He felt sure that he was right, and that he could prove himself right.

Nothing could have hurt Berg more than the attempt made by certain of his followers to play him off against Schönberg, his master and friend, by acknowledging Berg's music while discounting that of Schönberg. In his teacher Berg always revered the greater master. And many of his writings are in vindication of Schönberg, such as the essays, "Why is Schönberg's music so hard to understand?" and "A Courteous Answer to a Discourteous Question." Berg had been asked for his opinion on the future development of music. In the first essay he shows us how much ingenuity and imaginative power there is in the invention of a Schönbergian theme, and with great subtlety leads one on to the recognition of the musical beauty of this melody. In the second article Berg asserts, through his "Courteous Answer," that Schönberg's music will decide future developments.

Among these essays of Berg there is one of peculiar interest which, in my opinion, is worthy of being placed with the most notable written on music. It is in answer to Hans Pfitzner's dissertation on "The New Aesthetic of Musical Impotence," and is entitled "The Musical Impotence of Hans Pfitzner's 'New Aesthetic'." In his article Pfitzner had vigorously opposed modern music and in contrast had quoted Schumann's "Träumerei" as an example of true musical beauty. He claimed that the quality of this melody could only be perceived and not demonstrated; that there was no deviation from the customary, no harmonic novelty, no rhythmic finesse, such as are beloved by the moderns.

Now, Berg agrees with Pfitzner that the "Träumerei" is a piece of ingenious invention, but he also asserts that he is quite capable of demonstrating its qualities. In an amazingly comprehensive analysis which touches on all the details of this little melody, he proves conclusively how far it deviates from the ordinary, demonstrates the extraordinary skill with which it is constructed, and points out its rhythmic and harmonic subtleties. Whoever follows these expositions carefully will realize how a musical work of art is built up.

What Berg says in these pages deals with fundamentals. Music does not exist according to theoretical formulae. Nor can it be produced merely by syntheses. The analysis of a finished work of art is a test of the given example. For not only are its qualities to be felt intuitively, but should also lend themselves to a theoretical explanation.

Hindemith in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Music lovers in Chicago who observe the season drawing to a close may regret, perhaps, that nothing particularly exciting has happened in the course of it, but no one should complain that concert-givers have failed in enterprise. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra has done its share in dispensing new or unfamiliar works, and some of them have been appealing to the ear. Now and then the organization invites a composer to wave the baton in an interpretation of one of his own works. This does not happen often, fortunately, as composers are so frequently inadequate when it comes to orchestral direction.

At the beginning of this month the presence of Paul Hindemith in the United States led Orchestra Hall to engage him to play the viola in one of his own compositions and to conduct another. As Hindemith is so outstanding a modernist it was strange that his appearance in Chicago should have evoked so little public interest.

At the concert under discussion the German master offered for the first time in America a set of Symphonic Dances. This music had been intended originally for a ballet that was to have been concocted—as to its scenario and choreography—by Leonide Massine. In their concert form the four pieces turned out to be some of the most engaging music that Germany has produced in the last decade. While Hindemith remembered occasionally to flavor his dances with some of those inventions that used to cause the more conservative connoisseurs to shake their heads, the music as a whole made it clear that its composer is heading back to the romanticism that 10 or 12 years ago he professed to regard with horror and contempt. Mr. Hindemith, who conducted the Symphonic Dances himself, showed little talent for the task, but the orchestra gave a brilliant account of the work in spite of the unimaginative direction. Unimaginative, too, was Hindemith's playing of the viola part of his concerto entitled, "Der Schwanendreher," playing that was often scratchy and tonally without charm.

Hans Lange, who conducted the program, earned the gratitude of the distinguished visitor by his highly vitalized reading of Hindemith's Chamber Music No. I, a work that is quite delightful in its pert and humorous way.

Of late seasons Mr. Stock has not found much new in the literature of the symphony to offer to the town, but he offered on March 10 a symphony by Marcel Poot, a Belgian, that caused some excitement by reason of its nonconformity with conventional harmony. Evidently the naughty boy of musical Belgium, Mr. Poot cultivates a manner that, even if it has more than a bowing acquaintance with the artifices of Strawinsky, is still highly effective and amusing in a saucy style.

Even more than the organization conducted by Mr. Stock has the Illinois Symphony Orchestra exploited unfamiliar works, some of which have been conducted by Albert Goldberg and some by Izler Solomon. Not a few of these have been by native composers and, as the orchestra has made remarkable technical improvement in the last few months, justice has been done to a number of scores that have been far from easy to perform.

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This dual nomenclature has recently been explained by the Holland-American Chamber of Commerce. In an article in its Trade Review, it points out that the name "Holland" is properly used only when speaking of the provinces designated by that name—Noorth-Holland, or South-Holland.

But explaining the two capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague is not so easy. Amsterdam is the official capital, and is considered as such by the entire country. But just why that is correct does not appear to be clear except by recourse to history and tradition, which would involve deviation from the subject at hand.

"Amsterdam is by far the largest and most important city, commercially as well as from an artistic and scientific standpoint," the article points out. "The coronation of the kings takes place there. But having always taken first rank does not necessarily make it the capital. Everywhere except in the Netherlands, the capital is the city where the king, with appendages of court and foreign representatives, resides, and where the Government functions with its various departments, which in the Netherlands is The Hague."

For this reason it is difficult to explain to strangers why Amsterdam is also considered a capital of the Netherlands.

Duality continues as the Netherlanders divide their allegiance by singing two national anthems. "Het Wilhelmus" is the official national anthem, by government determination, but "Wein Neerlands Bloed" continues unofficially, and retains an important place in the hearts of the countrymen. It is played principally on suitable occasions pertaining to the Army and Navy.

But that still leaves two flags to account for. Differences of opinion as to which flag is the official one have been settled, although use of the "Oeuzen" flag—orange, white, and blue—has not been prohibited. In February, 1937, the Queen signed a law proclaiming the colors of the Netherlands flag to be red, white and blue.

The only object of this decree was to end controversy, and the decision rested merely on the usage of these colors for more than 150 years.

Gardening as Hobby Praised in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A garden aids in developing a better life in both the home and the community, said Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a recent address to the Ontario Horticultural Association, in which he recommended gardening as a recreation sure to promote personal happiness.

That unemployed men who are now receiving direct relief might do much to improve the landscape in many parts of Ontario was the suggestion put forward by P. M. Dewan, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, who said he would like to see Ontario municipalities spend the money used for unemployment relief as wages and thus use in constructive improvement of public places men now without employment. Ontario is interested in the tourist traffic, so he advocated highway beautification, adding that school grounds might be used as demonstration plots to teach rural families the value of beautiful home surroundings.

The Home Forum

Rain in North Wales

WITH a rug wrapped around my knees and toes chilly in summer shoes, I turn, pen in hand, as the peculiar scent of rain rises to my window. A rain storm has hissed in my ears all morning, like a river in spate, and I must look out and admire a world of wet green leaves. A lace curtain with a pattern of bows and flowers usually obscures my view, a relic of days gone by. For once it is pulled aside to admit the pearl-gray light into the room.

Little can be seen today of the wide landscape of North Wales. The whole *Morfa* or plain is shrouded with rain, and beyond that there is nothing to be seen but a blanket of low-lying cloud. Harlech Castle is barely half a mile distant, but it is wiped out with the sandhills behind and the whole expanse of Cardigan Bay. The long double chain of mountains running towards Bardsey have disappeared, with Snowdon, the Rivals and all their company. Nothing at all is to be seen but the green, waving masses of the wood below the house, with the rain pouring and heaving in sheets. The trees rise out of a dark and hollow gloom to receive this endless baptism. The sycamores move slowly and heavily, like elderly people, their foliage massed and spread. It glistens in the wet like brocaded satin. Here and there, for it is late September, a yellow leaf peers out. And a young elder bush has clothed herself in buff and wine color for the approaching autumn. But the slender ashes, stirring and trembling to the breeze, are still as green as in the month of June. When the wind blows more vehemently and the rain slants more and more from the western sea, they show the paler undersides of their leaves, bowing and yielding as though they would gladly escape across the plain to Talsarnau.

It may not seem a beautiful picture, but it is one to hold in the mind for years to come. As a camel stores moisture in his hump for thirsty days when he must plod unwatered across the waste, so those whose work draws them from green homes to the far regions of the East must store refreshing memories. And this will be one of my coolest. The whole mind wraps itself in the wetness, the senses soak in the incredible abundance of water. All the old taste of sand in the teeth is gone, the torment of flies is forgotten, and the eyes have ceased to crinkle under the glare of an alien sun. It is hardly possible, as the whole being relaxes in the rain, to remember palms and olive trees shrivelling for lack of moisture, or the baked earth burning underfoot. Today such things seem far away and unreal.

As the hours pass, the mist moves slowly back from the sodden fields of the plain, showing flooded ditches and trails of water among the heather and gorse, and a gray line of sea flecked with breakers. A half-drowned blackbird in the wood below congratulates himself audibly that things are improving at last. But a fresh impetus of the wind brings the tide of mist forward again; and the rain, moving across the woodland like an army of half-seen specters, pours endlessly on.

CLARISSA GRAVES

Early Crocus

STRANGE that this solitary little flower
Should light the chill day with its glow;
This yellow crocus blooming for an hour
Against white silent snow.

Strange that my heart should know such rapture,
Coming abruptly on this sight
Where winter still has strength to capture
Pure gold upon pure white.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHOW: *A Bronze by Chana Orloff*

ONE of the most eminent sculptors in Paris today, Chana Orloff, commenced her artistic career as a decorator. Her interest seemed, however, to lie in plastic design, and it soon encompassed features which lie outside of mere decoration. She is an artist with insight, feeling, and humor. Her sculptures are strong in their subtle and emphatic characterization, through her ability to adapt the sculptural idiom of bosses and depressions, lumps and hollows, to dynamic portrayal. One can never guess from seeing one piece of statuary what the others will be like, for she visualizes freshly each new undertaking.

This portrait of a chow dog was executed in bronze. Madame Orloff sought, in translating the distinguishing traits, to give full play to the round, ample form. She also sought to indicate the characteristic posture, and to capture the expression in the alert eyes. It is amusing to compare this portrait with that of a dachshund in which she has stressed the tube-like shape and length.

The Meeting of a Poet and a Critic

EVER since my seventh year I had dreamed about being an author; ever since my fifteenth I had written verse and had hoped that I should be able to train myself to become a great poet. But all this had brought no results. That evening in Landskrona, shortly after I had entered my twenty-ninth year, I was just as far from my goal as ever. . . .

Just when these feelings of discouragement had been at their strongest, I had received a little note from Baroness Adlersparre (Esselde), the leader of the Swedish feminist movement, and editor of the periodical *Dagny*. . . . She inquired whether I had not written something besides sonnets and asked to be allowed to see my other poems.

And then, finally, she expressed a wish to make my personal acquaintance and invited me therefore to come to Stockholm during the approaching Christmas holidays and live in her home. . . .

As soon as breakfast was over, she sent her secretary on an errand to the farthermost ends of Norrmalm, and I was ordered to bring out what I had with me in the way of other poems besides sonnets.

It was, of course, a very difficult moment. I began to read one of my poems, without thinking of anything except getting through with the whole business as soon as possible, but after a few moments my hostess stretched out her hand and laid it over the sheets.

"Has Fröken heard what once happened to Tegnér, when he was to read a poem before the Swedish Academy?"

No, of course I had not.

"Well, it is said that, as he was reading along, Bishop Wallin laid his hand over the manuscript and took it himself and then read the poem in his own leonine voice. And then it became a different thing; then the glorious words and metaphors were given their full value. You must read better, Fröken, or else I'll be forced to do like Wallin."

This was, of course, a serious reprimand, but I understood the flattery in being compared to Tegnér and began to laugh.

"Tegnér was perhaps afraid," I said.

"That is possible," she admitted, "and perhaps he had reason to be. But you don't need to be afraid of me, Fröken; only read now as you usually do!"

A few minutes later I was completely under the spell of the charm one always felt when reading anything aloud to Esselde. In an entirely preternatural way—for, of course, she sat absolutely quiet and still while listening—she conveyed to me her strong feeling of sympathy. My poems had never before seemed to me so beautiful, every word took on a warmer resonance, a deeper meaning. What had formerly seemed even to myself stiff and affected became soft and simple. It was more than wonderful.

There were not many things which I had with me to read, but my listener seemed satisfied. She promised that these poems, too, would gradually be allowed to appear in *Dagny*.

"But I want to tell you something, Fröken Lagerlöf," she said. "It seems to me as if we two were in some way pitched in the same key. I understand you, and I respond to your mood. What you write inevitably awakens an echo in me. There is such harmony between us that I feel incapable of estimating critically what I hear, and I would therefore almost advise you not to rely too much on my judgment. Others will find many flaws which I do not see. I am no sure judge when it concerns you."

This was, of course, a charming confession from a feared critic. In my joy I kissed her hand and assured her that, as long as she was satisfied with me, I would not mind the dissatisfaction of others.—From "Harvest," by SELMA LAGERLÖF. (London: T. Werner Laurie. New York: Copyright 1935, 1936 by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

In Exile

WILL Devon welcome me when I come home?
With young green beech-leaves hurrying to the combe?
Will daffodils in dancing caps of gold
Push through the earth? And purple flags unfold?
And peat-smoke fling its incense to the skies?
And all the porters put on new red ties?

H. CHERITON HILGATE

Taking Down the Base Burner

IT WAS about this season that there came occasional breaks in the weather, sample days offered as a preview of spring. The walks were wet from melting snow, dried in open spots by sun and wind; boys going home from school stopped at the bridge rail and wondered when the ice would go out of the creek. Something was in the air; my father, arriving home in the evening, would say: "If this keeps up, we'll soon be taking down the base burner."

The old base burner in the parlor—how the seasons revolved around it! And how our appraisal of it changed as the pages were torn off the calendar. In summer we forgot it existed; in the chill of early autumn, we began to think kindly of it. And soon thereafter my father and I carried it out of the woodshed, took off the burlap and tar paper covering, and set it up on its pedestal in the parlor.

That night, when the fire was going, we gathered around and had a little celebration, as the heat rolled out of its fat sides. It was a snug feeling—we were fortified and protected, and well ballasted below in the coal bin.

* * *

AND NOW, WITH the coal bin nearly empty and the endless winter ended at last—well, nearly—we began to find fault with the old base burner. It was too big, complained my mother; it took up a whole side of the room. Be as careful as you please, ashes would get on the rug. And there was never anything ornamental about a stovepipe. "Goodness! I can hardly wait until we get that thing out of here!"

Each day the sun cut a higher course through the sky; the snows washed away, the ice went out of the creek and black water brimmed the banks. Spring beauties came in the woods and children brought them by handfuls to their teachers. Bird-hunting George, with field glasses and notebook, was away like a beagle, loping through the woods in pursuit of the year's first oriole. When all these things had happened, the accumulation of evidence was too much; we took down the base burner.

* * *

MY MOTHER FLUTTERED about with an armful of newspapers and an abundance of housewifely suggestions, laying a wide gangway of both from the stove to the front door and across the porch. My father began by loosening the soot in the stovepipe, spiraling his way around it like a sapsucker on an apple tree. I can remember the rusty "scrunch" as the pipe came away from the thimble in the wall; the pattering of flakes and crumbs on the newspapers below. I can hear my mother gasp when the shower let loose, and see her relief when she found it was no worse; see my father tiptoe across the newspapers, carrying the joint of pipe exactly on an even keel. The pipe was the problem; the stove was nothing. When we came to that, we just picked it up and carried it out, swathed it again in burlap and stored it in the shed.

My mother, meanwhile, was busy with broom and dustcloth, undoing the damage we had done in spite of the newspapers. The room looked oddly vacant, with the stove gone.

"We'll move the couch back over there," she would say, energetically. "And put the Morris chair in the corner again. While you're at it, would you put the flue stop in?"

* * *

THAT BROUGHT UP an annual problem—to locate last summer's flue stop. Mother had a definite recollection that we had tied it in a paper bag and hung it in the attic. Dad was just as certain that he had laid it on a rafter above his tool bench in the basement. The hole in the chimney gaped ugly and black while we searched the likely places—to find it, at last, stuck away in a cabinet in the shed.

My father got up on a chair. He tried the stop, played with the adjusting screw until he had the right combination, and thrust it home with a satisfying thump.

"There," said my mother, and surveyed the room. And that was just the word; for we had burned our bridges behind us. Winter was definitely gone when we took down the base burner and plugged up the chimney with a flue stop.

J. F. H.

"The joy that none can take away"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY today are being healed through Christian Science of sorrow, sickness, sin, and poverty. These healings are effected through the understanding and utilization of the truths of spiritual being, as set forth in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The yearning for happiness is universal. The teachings of Christian Science reveal the fact that joy originates in and proceeds from God, Spirit, and therefore partakes of His indestructible nature. Man, the real man, the Bible states, is the image and likeness of God. It follows that man reflects and expresses joy effortlessly and spontaneously. Indeed, man, by reason of his sonship and oneness with the Father, is never deprived of true happiness and permanent peace, because they are derived from Deity, and are therefore immutable and immortal. Knowing these spiritual facts, the eager and obedient student of Christian Science learns with gratitude that he may become so conscious of his unity with God, divine Love, that the burdens of grief and despondency, which may hitherto have seemed very real and terrifying to him, will fade from his thought and life, as darkness disappears before light.

In order to attain this priceless understanding, one must declare and realize that God is the author of good, and of good alone; that He did not make evil or aught that can cause evil. Through Christian Science one discovers that the false appearances of want and woe, suffering and lack, with which humanity seems confronted, do not emanate from a just and loving Father, have no support in divine law, and for this reason can and will be proved to be material delusions, unreal and powerless.

The following lines from a hymn offer us sweet solace:

"I walk with Love along the way,
And O, it is a holy day;
No more I suffer cruel fear,
I feel God's presence with me here;
The joy that none can take away
Is mine; I walk with Love today."

If we keep our hearts filled with love for God and man, it will not be possible at the same time to entertain aggressive suggestions of despair and gloom. Let us try for a single day to radiate love and good will toward all whom we meet, and note what a transformation this will effect in our human relationships. It is safe to say we shall not wish again to manifest less of kindness, courtesy, joy, or love. Rather shall we endeavor daily to increase our reflection and demonstration of unselfish giving and loving. As we constantly learn to bring gladness and song into the lives of others seemingly bereft of beauty and joy, we inevitably enhance our own enjoyment and true contentment. Flooding our thoughts with love, letting our conversation, our actions and deeds, express love for our fellow men at all times, is the surest way of bringing unbounded happiness, health, and healing into our own lives. It is a truism that we cannot share happiness without experiencing a deeper joy ourselves.

Christ Jesus, our Exemplar, well knew the attempts of the carnal mind to destroy one's peace, harmony, and even life itself. Notwithstanding this, on the very eve of his betrayal and crucifixion he rose so high in the understanding of Life as Spirit, and recognized so clearly his inseparability from God, that he was able to comfort his sorrowing disciples with these words (John 16:22): "And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you."

In our day Mrs. Eddy, through her discovery of Christian Science, has furnished mankind with an infallible recipe for finding and preserving abiding happiness. In Science and Health (p. 304) we read the arresting declaration, "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy."

This statement was proved to be true by a student of Christian Science at a time when she was struggling with a keen sense of bereavement and loss. Through the prayerful and persistent realization that "joy cannot be turned into sorrow," because God made man to be happy, useful, free, and with the help of treatment from a Christian Science practitioner, her healing was completely and speedily effected. Not only was her sense of grief overcome, but she gained and has retained through the years which have followed, a deeper, more satisfying peace and contentment than she ever before experienced. She found, further, that genuine happiness is always God-bestowed and, therefore, God-protected and eternal.

Christian Science revolutionizes one's thinking, revealing and emphasizing the good, the beautiful, the pure, and, conversely, eliminating and destroying belief in the evil, the unlovely, the impure. A life transformed by Truth is the result—a life wherein "all things are become new" (II Corinthians 5:17). In such a mental transformation shine forth the radiance and rapture of true being. Thus, "the joy that none can take away" is won by spiritualization of thought, and is universally available.

Puppet Travelers

SUMMER found us, then, eager to be off and adequately equipped for a tour. Barton had made such bookings as he could by mail, and for others we relied on personal contact later in the season. . . . We played here a hotel (setting up our stage in a corner of the ballroom or the casino if the hotel possessed one; if it did not, clearing a corner of the dining room after dinner was over, we ensconced our theatre there); there a village opera house; here a summer camp, up sandy difficult roads through the dunes, chaste and lovely as a series of Japanese prints; again in a small-town movie theatre (each night a different place, a different problem of "set-up," a different sort of audience.) Our days were full and happy. . . .

The unpacking of the equipment was always the signal for the congregation of all the children in the vicinity, peering and poking, and asking innumerable questions. The masking-curtains would soon be up, the lights attached, the stage set, the puppet racks bolted in place, and all in readiness for the emergence of the actors. . . . The straps of the bulging telescope were unfastened, the top, resisting and complaining like an old bellows, pulled slowly off, and there, in a seeming inextricable confusion, lay the marionettes, each in its small calico bag. . . .

Forth they would come, then, one by one, accompanied by the Oh's and Ah's and Lookee's of the small circle of admirers: the dainty ballerina, with her fluff of blue skirts and her sequin bodice, always the admiration of the little girls; the two Hindus, one fat and one lean; the woodcutter and the woodcutter's wife; . . . the enigmatic and sad Pierrot; the opera diva, flamboyant with paste jewels and expansive bosom, and all the rest. All would be removed from their bags, twirled nonchalantly about to untwist their strings, and hung at last, in swinging unconcern, along their rack. Each would have to be tested by a tentative small trip across the floor to see that its strings were all attached and in proper order, and that it was in readiness for such tricks as it was called upon to perform. Sometimes the repair kit would be needed for a new string, a broken finger, a chipped nose, but for the most part they were seasoned travelers and required little attention. — From "Punch's Progress," by GEORGE FORMAN BROWN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Tea by Daylight

THIS morning there was a scatter of snow on the ground when light stole up the valley from the sea; but, in the milk-white mist that drifted before the light, birds sang. And, after breakfast, the roof of the house on the hill reddened; its snow coverlet vanished; although snow, like ladies' gloves forgotten, lay in patches under the ash tree.

At midday blurred shadows patterned the lime avenue. Lichen gleamed more yellow than green on the left side of the trees. The lacy thorn bushes under them looked coarser, as though sap was bursting the twigs. From the cloudy woods which sweep down the valley slopes, silver birch trunks shone white like bones. In beeches, thickening at the tips, rooks were building. "Caw, Caw," they cried to the quick, keen air, their black wings bordered with gold as they wheeled in the sun.

Clusters of snowdrops whitened the garden grass, their toothed inner petals borrowing its green. A line of crocuses in the border opened cups for sunlight. Daffodil spears had grown an inch or so under the soft snow. The afternoon air was noisy with the thrust of spades into sodden earth.

At four o'clock, a cumulus cloud reared its anvil-shaped mass from the coppery horizon where sea and sky met. There was snow in the air again.

Yet in the lime avenue I could hear sap working; the crisp air smelled of invisible violets. The ash branches bent towards the freezing lane; then, as though expectant, curved up again. The tree's patient shape lay dark on the gold-mottled sky. A blackbird sang.

Indoors, the smell of toast tempted me; the kettle steamed hot and boisterous. But I looked outside as I drank my tea. And, instead of drawing to the fire with book or needle, I put on my coat, and strolled into the garden again. For a new time had come into the day. It was After Tea.

Next door the children played ball before bedtime; Terry, my dog, could see to play with them. Mrs. Bedley trotted along the road with a basket and scissors; off to gather twigs for her drawing class, I surmised. Sticky chestnut buds to open in water; pendulous catkins to powder desks with pollen.

Fresh from the office, Conrad examined the rose trees; smiled to himself and picked a snowdrop for me. Old Smethers scraped earth from his spade with a stone. "Days be drawing out again," he called over the hedge.

Yes; drawing out to May, roses, and cricket-bats; to strawberries and honeysuckle scent.

The sky cleared above the sunset. In the east the copper band glowed and waned. The air of the valley turned violet, and was beaten by invisible bells of spring. The waiting ash had heard them; the birds had long known.

I looked at my stout dark coat with distaste, and thought of a new, delicately-coloured one, with a violet in the collar.

M. N.

A Town Whose Name Means Salt

AS CHILDREN we named our house in Krip the "Citadel of Ghenghis Khan," after an ancient legend we had heard, because it was so tall and stately and sat on a hillside overlooking the majestic sea. It rose like a white cliff in the center of our community, making the four other residences seem toy houses beside it. In these houses, which formed a half-circle together, lived the officials of the salt industry. We shared our half of the building with the director, Murat Efendi, and his family, living in separate rooms; the other half was used for offices where buyers of salt passed to and fro, day after day, year after year, many coming from far countries to buy our fine product. The foreign trade it attracted brought much-needed gold to poverty-stricken Albania.

Large and modern though it appears to strangers, the house, which still stands, is very old indeed. A hundred years ago, when the Italians occupied the province extensively, an Italian warrior, it was said, had built the house for his sweetheart. . . . A wide balcony runs along the entire front of the house facing the Adriatic. My brother Hiqmet and I, who were very close companions although he was nine and I six, used to climb and twist on the balcony rails and feast our eyes far and near where nature had set a paradise. "Ours they are," we said; "land and the sea." . . .

This balcony that I speak of faces a wonderful view of the sea and the mountains. On the left rises Mount Kanina with the historic fortress on its crest. . . . Below, olive groves cover the hillsides and touch the borders of Valona, our beautiful city of the South. Its white houses and red tile roofs, and its tall minarets rising high in the air, make Valona look, from a distance, like a young bride. . . . Then comes the harbor of Valona which the Creator shaped so well; jagged mountains surrounding it form its edges and give it the appearance of a clam shell. It is the safest harbor in the country, and one of the prettiest in the world. . . .

On our extreme right, the mountain slopes are covered with fertile orchards of vines, figs, and peaches which supply us with fruit. The orchards descend right to the shores of Lake Narta, which furnishes the salt industry at Krip with water rich in salt deposits. In deep channels the water is carried from the lake to Krip where, in vast square tubs of clay, it is preserved until the hot summer sun evaporates it and leaves tons of snow-white salt. . . . From Narta come the salt workers; its men are the only ones hearty enough to stand the strong, briny mud and the blinding rays of the sun (attracted by the salt itself) while working in bare feet ten hours a day. Its women also are known for their cleanliness, posture, and graceful walk, acquired by carrying jars of water—that is, drinking water; for Narta has but one sweet spring. Sotira, our house servant, came from this town. . . .

Among the six officials selected by the Albanian government to run the salt industry, then owned by my country, was my father, Mustafa Zaimi of Libohova. As comptroller, his job was to see how much salt was produced each day, how much sold, how much stored for the winter in the two-story-high pyramids, held down by tiles, that could be seen everywhere at Krip, the very name of which means "Salt."—From "Daughter of the Eagle," by NEXHMIE ZAIMI. (New York: Ives Washburn).

When March Winds Blow

SING not to me of summer
When March winds blow!
Forgotten are its gardens now,
Forgotten winter's snow,
Forgotten crimsoned autumn leaf
And shy soft buds of spring,
Forgotten all the rounded year,
Forgotten everything
Save this one day,
This wild, sweet day,
This teasing, mad, tempestuous day,
This shining, silvery, sunny day,
This glorious day
When March winds blow!

REBA MAHAN STEVENS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938

Herter Advises People of Hoax In Security Act

Money Taken In, He Says, Goes to Pay Current Government Expense

Says Public Misled

Board Director Declares It Will Take Time to Realize Full Benefits of Act

If any of the 200-odd social workers attending the noon luncheon of the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies at the Chamber of Commerce today had expected Representative Christian A. Herter to say a few nice things about the Social Security Act, and then sit down, they must have been surprised when he characterized portions of the act as "the most colossal and the most dishonorable hoax ever perpetrated by any American government on the American people."

In reply to Mr. Herter's attack on the measure, Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Security Board in Washington, gave a general defense of the aims of the act and the motives governing its administration.

Mr. Herter's chief excoriation of the act—probably the most concentrated heard in New England—concerned the "hoax" by which the Federal Government seems to be investing Social Security receipts in government bonds while actually using the money to meet current expenses.

Mr. Herter's charges against the Social Security Act might be summarized into three departments:

1. Washington takes our money and spends it for current expenses, leaving us "a piece of paper in a tin box."

2. Washington requires a State to pass a Social Security Act of its own, whether it wants to or not, under penalty of having its State employers pay into the Federal Security Fund without receiving benefits. In other words, a state is "just a willing or unwilling party to an act of Federal coercion."

3. The Act produces "the extraordinary spectacle which is now before us in Massachusetts. Our Unemployment Insurance Commission is a state commission appointed by the Governor. Its employees are hired by the State; however, wages and rentals are paid for the Federal Government. The Legislature has nothing whatever to say about how many persons shall be employed or what they shall be paid." Further than that, the Commission, Mr. Herter charged, "operates on the most extraordinarily haphazard basis." The budget period extends over three months, so employees never know from one period to the next whether there will be funds for continued employment and office expenses.

Mr. Bane commented on the improved public attitude toward unemployment insurance and old-age assistance. But, he added, "we still have a long way to go to realize the full benefits possible within the present provisions of the Act."

'So You Did It!' Says Sneezy

By a Staff Photographer; © Walt Disney Productions

Billy Gilbert

You've Seen Him—He Usually Gets All Worked Up and Sputters and Strangles—He Sneezed for Sneezy

'Sneezy,' Who Huffs and Puffs In 'Snow White,' Pays a Visit

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shshshshshshsh!

Sneezy's in town. Yes, good old Sneezy who causes such havoc with his cyclonic explosions in "Spow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

But he's traveling incognito and so far even his own publicity men don't know he is here.

If they did, Billy Gilbert—as much a part of Sneezy as Bergen is of McCarthy—and his wife would be having a far less peaceful vacation-honeymoon. That's what they call it. Actually, they are taking all of 72 hours off between Mr. Gilbert's recent five-a-day vaudeville appearances in the West and his return to Hollywood on Wednesday night to start working on the new Astaire-Rogers film.

Billy Gilbert, for those who have the customary difficulty in reading the film credits, is the chubby, good-natured Greek, Mexican, German or French gentleman whose efforts at remaining calm are comically futile. Explanations and conversations always tangle on his dialect. The gleaming eyes narrow, the placidly cherubic smile contorts into a combination of bewilderment, pain, anger, sorrow, exasperation and complete disgust—and he becomes speechless. Audiences from Bangor to Bagdad hoot with joy.

Just a Born Actor

For all his foreign entanglements, Mr. Gilbert is strictly Monroe Doctrine, having been born in a dressing room 40 or so years ago in Louisville, Kentucky.

"I don't like to tell that, it sounds too press-y."

He has produced and played in vaudeville skits, staged musical pieces and plays and made movies but never, he says, has anything taxed him like the part of Sneezy in "Snow White."

"I sneezed miles of sound track," he said, in an interview at the Monitor office. "Off and on, I worked two years and nine months on 200 feet of film. That is about Sneezy's total appearance. I sneezed for animators, for photographers and for sound. They burned us up with lights taking still photographs from every angle to get facial expressions.

"Finally, just as I thought they were all through, they called me back for another session. When I heard about it, I went and hid for the day."

Which brought Mr. Gilbert to some other problems concerned with "Snow White." The sound, he explained, was the hardest part and actually took the longest. The drawings were made afterward to synchronize with the sound track.

I Hear You Calling Me

Altogether, 1700 or 1800 voices were tested to find six "voice personalities." Each of the six had its own director, animator and writer. The parts were cast just as in any other big picture, only with far greater care. Two girls played Snow White. One was the voice and the other posed for the action.

To illustrate the tedious grind of "dubbing" for the Disney film, Mr. Gilbert chose the line, "Sugar's gone," spoken by Bashful. To get this entirely right, the "voice" might repeat the two words over and over eight hours a day for anywhere from 10 to 14 days.

"There were 16 people listening to the sound over a loudspeaker and as sure as 15 would agree that the 'take' was right, the sixteenth

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Hurley Book Charge Branded Camouflage

In Boston Today

No Communism, School Head Says

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposed hunt for pro-Communist references in the textbooks of the public schools was assailed today as a camouflage for other purposes.

It was denounced by Joseph Lee, Jr., member of the Boston School Committee, as an effort to cut out all unfavorable references to big business and all favorable comments on labor unions.

At the same time, Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, pointed out that Boston textbooks already are carefully scanned by several committees and Communist propaganda is deleted. He said an additional check would be made at the Governor's request, however.

"Governor Hurley is no more scared of Communism than I am," declared Mr. Lee. "What he is scared of is that we might look too hard at the uneven opportunities of earning a living.

"Such speeches (as Mr. Hurley's) make good reading for our children who come through school kept so ignorant of the machinery of government and elections and of the issues and forces of the day that they have no way to remedy or even understand our economic situation.

"I have just been going over our history textbooks in the last two weeks and have a report on one-third of them. Invariably they show predisposition and prejudice in favor of our magnates of industry, even the worst of them, and give very short and usually not sympathetic mention to our labor unions."

State Insurance Fund Demanded

Establishment of a State fund for workmen's compensation was urged by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and numerous other labor leaders before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, today.

Mr. Taylor declared profit must be taken out of workmen's compensation insurance if insured employees are to receive adequate benefits when they are injured in industrial occupations.

He pointed out that the Federation had sought this legislation for more than 20 years, and predicted its adoption within a short time. To be consistent, he said, the Legislature, which adopted unemployment compensation insurance three years ago, should pass a State fund for workmens' compensation bill now.

Answering arguments that the State fund system is unconstitutional, he said if the Unemployment Compensation Act is constitutional, a State fund system is also constitutional.

Samuel Horovitz, a workmen's compensation expert, said 40 cents out of every dollar collected by the 62 insurance companies doing workmen's compensation business goes for operating expenses. Therefore, he said, $6,000,000 of the $15,000,000 collected on workmen's compensation policies last year was taken from the policyholders at the start.

Water Cut Off? No, Pipe Replaced

With water pressure being reduced in individual houses in order to bring pressure to bear on those delinquent in paying water bills, many phone calls were received today by the Water Department as the pressure in all downtown Boston was reduced somewhat. Tall office buildings and the upper sections of Beacon Hill first noticed the change in pressure.

All inquirers received the same reply. No question of indebtedness is involved. It is simply that one of the three high-pressure service mains bringing water into the center of Boston, has been shut off to allow for replacement of cast-iron pipe with steel in the vicinity of Huntington Avenue subway excavation work. Changing of the 42-inch pipe is expected to take two or three weeks.

Merrimac Water Proposal Fought

Establishment of a Merrimac River Valley Water District Commission to provide an adequate water supply system for the Valley was opposed by members of the Legislature and representatives of city and town governments in the district, today at a hearing before the Legislative Committees on Public Health and Water Supply.

The District Commission proposal was one of two recommendations made in the report of a Special Recess Commission composed of Commissioners of the State Departments of Public Health, Public Utilities, Public Works and Conservation, and the Chairman of the State Planning Board. The second proposal called for granting to the State Department of Public Health the power to force any city or town in the Merrimac Valley to establish sewer treatment works.

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health and Chairman of the Special Commission, declared the Merrimac River is one of the most polluted rivers in the Commonwealth, and said the Commission's recommendations were necessary to clean up the river and provide additional recreational facilities for the district.

Dr. Chadwick said the sewerage problem is vital and the best correction plan would be a $35,000,000 trunk sewer to take all domestic and most industrial waste to the sea at Newburyport, Mass. However, he said, the cost would be prohibitive and that local disposal of waste through filter beds or other purification works would be more feasible.

Arthur A. Thompson, Chairman of the North Andover Board of Selectmen, led opposition to establishment of a Water District Commission. Saying his town has an adequate water supply and should not be penalized because other communities in the Merrimac Valley need an additional supply, Mayor Dewey G. Archambault of Lowell, Mass., also opposed the District Commission proposal and the sewerage recommendations. Representative Charles H. Morrill (D) of Haverhill, Mass., saw no reason for tying up the cities of the Valley in a joint water undertaking, saying his city could get along for years with its present supply.

Numerous other representatives and city officials from the district opposed the legislation.

Legislators Back Italian Courses

Teaching of the Italian language in public schools was favored by 78 Senators and Representatives who appeared before the Legislative Committee on Education today to record themselves in favor of a petition filed by Representative Enrico Capucci (D) of East Boston.

The bill provides for teaching of the Italian language in high schools of 150 pupils or more, if at least 15 pupils petitioned for such a course and 15 pupils qualified for such instruction.

Firm Asks Writ To Halt Pickets

A firm of caterers and restaurant owners today asked the Suffolk Superior Court to enjoin two Unions of waiters from picketing, "blacklisting" and otherwise interfering with the business of the firm.

The caterers, Aperion, Inc., with places of business in a downtown Boston hotel and at other points in Boston and Roxbury, told the Court none of its employees were members of either union and all were satisfied.

Unions named in the bill in equity were the Waiters Union Auxiliary Local 34, A. F. of L., of which Saul. Swartzman is business agent, and Waitresses Union Local 112, A. F. of L., of which Eva Rankin is business agent.

Counsel Assails Curley Evidence

Evidence produced by defendants in the City of Boston's suit against its former Mayor, James M. Curley,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Police Chiefs Foster Road Safety

By a Staff Photographer

Attend Massachusetts Conference at Boston

Left to Right (Standing)—Chiefs Michael H. Winn, Lowell, Mass.; Ralph D. Brooks, Portland, Maine; Joseph J. Reilly, Watertown, Mass.; Capt. James T. Sheehan, Boston. Left to Right (Seated)—Chiefs John H. Ashton, Lewiston, Maine; Edward J. Tighe, Revere, Mass.; Albert H. McKee, North Andover, Mass.

President Works On New Program Of Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Roosevelt is working on a new comprehensive plan to get long-delayed flood control projects in New England and other sections of the country started, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, revealed today after a conference with the Chief Executive.

The plan, it was explained, would obviate the necessity of compacts between the States, a cause of extended dissension and delay in New England.

The President told the Massachusetts Representative that he expected to have the plan ready for submission to Congress on his return from a 10-day holiday at Warm Springs, Ga., beginning tonight.

Mr. McCormack is author of a bill, now before Congress, eliminating all local contributions and local supervision of flood control and making it a 100 per cent Federal function. The Massachusetts Representative would not indicate whether the President's recommendations will follow along the same line.

Mr. McCormack's proposal that the Federal Government take over the whole job recently brought the Governors of the six New England States to Washington for a conference with the President. Strenuous objections to the plan were raised on the ground that it would mean relinquishing of local control over national resources. Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) of Massachusetts, is the only one of the Governors who has openly supported the McCormack bill.

Hearings on the McCormack bill are scheduled to begin on March 30 and run through April 16. New England spokesmen will be heard on April 4 and 5.

Research Bureau Begs Legislature For Aid to Boston

Direct appeal to the Massachusetts Legislature to relieve Boston taxpayers from drains beyond the control of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was made today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a report fairly bristling with recommendations for improved procedure and economies.

High points in the Bureau's detailed recommendations to the General Court included:

1. Suspension by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of registrations on automobiles on which the excise tax remains unpaid, as urged by Mayor Tobin. Boston now has $1,400,000 outstanding in such uncollected auto excise taxes, the Bureau points out.

2. Permanent reregistration of voters, with duplicate signature cards, to obviate recurrence of such scandals as surrounded the elections last fall. Reduced costs also are urged on the basis that Boston spends more for permanent registration than many other cities.

3. More State aid to Boston in highway and street building and maintenance.

High Cost Cited

Attacking moves for new and costly metropolitan projects, the Bureau points out that Boston pays from one half to two thirds of most metropolitan costs.

Of specific concern to the Bureau is a bill to appropriate $10,000,000 for a tunnel, designed to eliminate potential pollution sources in the present system of bringing water from the western part of the State. This proposal goes against the Bureau's recommendation, made last winter, that metropolitan water expenditures be slowed down to give a breathing spell to Metropolitan District taxpayers.

Emphasizing the need for drastic improvement in registering voters,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Vermont Drys Gain 3 Towns; Jobless Receive $168,344

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 22—Vermont's attitude on the sale of intoxicating liquors underwent little change by the vote of town and city meetings on March 1, according to tabulation at the office of Secretay of State Rawson C. Myrick. Exactly 71 towns and cities voted to legalize the sale of spirituous liquors, the same number as a year ago, and 125 voted for malt or spirituous beverages, or both, which are five less than a year ago. The net gain on the "dry" side, however, was only three, as the towns of Glastonbury and Somerset, which voted against intoxicating liquors in 1937, have since lost the status of towns by action of the General Assembly.

The number of completely dry towns in the State is now 121. The trend away from malt beverages continued but did not reach the low of 50 "beer towns," recorded in 1935. Towns voting for beer alone, dropped from 62 in 1936 to 59 in 1937 and this year slipped further to 54.

* * *

Checks Paid to Jobless

The unemployment compensation department has announced benefit payments totalling $168,344 made to approximately 5,034 unemployed persons during the past six weeks.

The department has issued 18,210 checks, of which 5,214 were first payments. A comparison of February activities of the department with those of the first two weeks in March revealed a large increase in the number of checks issued.

* * *

WPA Records Project

Authorization for a WPA project to reorganize record and accounting systems in the State Department of Public Welfare has been announced by Commissioner T. C. Dale. Establishment of a master index to the 6,000 active cases the department handles will simplify and improve the record system, which now includes records in a half dozen different places. Duplicate records will be made and sent out from the central index to district offices covering cases in each area in the State.

* * *

Forester Issues Warning

State Forester Perry H. Merrill has sent out warning in regard to forest fires. The peak of the fire hazard season in Vermont is during the months of April and May, ac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Road Safety At New Peak, Boston Hears

Damon Tells Delegates to Parley of Decline in Motor Fatalities

Efforts United

Motor Industry Helps by Financial Grants and Improving Technique

In an encouraging analysis of the national highway safety situation, Norman Damon, Director of the Automotive Safety Foundation, today told 500 delegates to the seventeenth annual Massachusetts Safety Conference here that the tide of casualties has turned downward in the last four months. On the basis of fatalities in ratio to traffic volume, the last 12 months show the best record ever attained in the United States, Mr. Damon said.

While other speakers at the second day's sessions of the conference in the Hotel Statler loudly decried the chaos and economic waste of accidents on the nation's 3,000,000 miles of roads and called for more high-powered safety campaigns, Mr. Damon painted a picture of satisfaction with the progress of the safety movement. He compared the growth of safety organization with that of public health and fire prevention.

The Safety Director even went so far as to blast the widespread fallacy that the national casualty record is rapidly growing worse. Actual figures on accidents, he said, do not tell the true story since the present rate of 15.9 fatalities per 100,000,000 vehicle miles "is the lowest rate ever recorded in this country."

Traffic Volume Overlooked

Other highway officials have wanted to inform the public of the apparent fallacy in the highway situation, yet have decided to lean over backward in the effort to impress the motorist with the seriousness of conditions by publicizing the rise in casualties while ignoring the tremendous increase in traffic volume.

Mr. Damon believed that safety organization had reached the point where the constructive angle can be taken. And he chose the Boston Conference to set the precedent of emphasizing the optimistic side of the highway picture. He revealed that highway fatalities throughout the Nation in November and December, 1937, showed reductions of 10 per cent while a 17 per cent drop in fatalities was noted in January as compared with the same month in 1937.

Indications for February, in records yet incomplete, promise a continuation of the downward trend of casualties, he said.

Encouraging Factors Listed

Taking a sweeping view of the safety situation, Mr. Damon marked the growth of a mobilization for safety that promised to spell a reasonable subjugation of the tendencies to cause accidents associated with the human element behind the driving wheels. He listed the encouraging factors as follows:

1. Uniting of 12 national organizations with a membership of 10,000,000 in support of a seven-point safety plan representing an unprecedented co-ordination of national effort.

2. Active participation in the safety movement by the automotive industry through financial grants and development of a safety technique.

3. Highway planning surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and state highway departments.

4. Raising of driving standards and addition of 13 states last year to the list of those requiring driver licenses.

5. Introduction into the schools of safety educational programs.

Governor Reports Progress

Following Mr. Damon's address, Gov. Charles F. Hurley referred to the great accomplishments made in Massachusetts this year under a safety campaign launched by him a year ago. On Jan. 31, he said, a reduction of 50 fatalities was recorded for the first nine months as compared with the preceding year. As of March 14, this figure had swelled to 75 as compared with a years ago.

"As a result of this highway campaign," he said, "there should now be tens of thousands of motorists who have become convinced that 40 miles an hour is the maximum speed for safety at night and the only sure way to enter a high-speed road is to do it after the oncoming cars have passed."

John A. Seavern, recognized traffic authority, spoke on the problems that still await solutions on the Nation's highways, many of which are fallaciously considered of minor importance. He called them violations of decency which occur so frequently that police have come to accept them as a matter of course rather than illustrations of carelessness that might cause damage on the roads.

Violations of Courtesy

Among these violations, Mr. Seavern alluded to the milkman who drives on the wrong side of the street because he thinks no one else is up so early; the collectors of garbage, paper and ashes in downtown Boston who go the wrong way on a one-way street, the parking of trucks and ice wagons at angles that interfere with parking and racing to the front end of a line of traffic by using the wrong side of the street and blocking cars coming the other way.

He cited the operation of red lights late at night and early in the morning as unnecessary and as a civic expense "about which nothing seems to be done."

Legislative Bills Pushed Despite Debate

While Massachusetts legislative leaders are driving for an early June prorogation this year, several time-consuming issues, ranging from the budget to the proposal for a 2 per cent sales tax, still remain on well-crowded dockets. To date approximately 1,000 of 2,296 bills have been reported by the committees.

Early prorogation is an important goal this year, many leaders contend, inasmuch as it may be employed as an effective argument against the proposed constitutional amendment for biennial sessions, on which the public will vote in the November election. As a result Representative Horace T. Cahill (R) of Braintree, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a leading opponent of biennial sessions, is whipping his colleagues into swift action.

The House Ways and Means Committee's report on the budget, set by Gov. Charles F. Hurley at $72,488,502 in his budget measure, will presently be submitted. Arguments are expected to last for several days.

Probably the second largest time-consumer will be the debate over the proposal for a 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 Massachusetts relief bill. The Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures submitted the recommendation, which will be given a public hearing on March 28 and March 31. On March 28, the proponents will be heard, while the second date will be turned over to the opponents.

The Legislature will also probably spend considerable debating time on the proposal to remove Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court because of his part in obtaining the release of Howard Long, later charged with a crime of delinquency, from Bridgewater State Farm. A previous legislative attempt to remove Judge Stone failed after a long debate.

The proposal for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway is also expected to consume much legislative time. Governor Hurley's public support of the proposal is expected to add considerable weight to the plan, which has been defeated annually for several years.

Other time-consuming issues include organized labor's perennial demand for ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, which is scheduled for a hearing on March 30, a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction or maintenance, on which a hearing is scheduled tomorrow, and legislation to liberalize the Old Age Assistance Law.

The Old Age Assistance proposals include elimination of the clause which requires children to aid, to the extent of their ability, their needy aged parents. The value of this aid, whether given or not, is substracted from the $30 per month minimum governmental payment provided for needy persons over 65 years of age. This issue is expected to result in considerable argument. The hearing is scheduled for March 29; but regardless of committee action, members of the House and Senate will debate the issue on the floor of both branches.

Proposed repeal of horse and dog racing will also be discussed at length. Public hearings have been held on numerous repeal bills and two initiative petitions for repeal. Defeat of the proposals is anticipated in the Legislature, but arguments are expected.

In many other States, bills may be killed in committee, to the saving of considerable time. The Legislature of Massachusetts unlike that of New York, for example, which prorogued Saturday night, must conduct public hearings on all bills, and besides that, all legislation must be reported out of committee.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature near 50; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, mild early in the day, colder towards evening; probably showers Wednesday night; colder Thursday; moderate variable winds becoming southerly by Wednesday.

Maine: Fair with rising temperatures in the interior tonight; Wednesday cloudy with showers at night and probably in the northwest portion in the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy; showers in the late afternoon or night; colder Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with showers at night and possibly in the west portion Wednesday afternoon; colder Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with showers at night; colder Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming southerly and increasing late tonight and Wednesday and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Bermuda	70	62	Minneapolis	40	28
Chicago	52	42	New Orleans	66	56
Denver	34	22	New York	60	56
Helena	16	16	Norfolk	58	54
Kansas City	66	66	Philadelphia	54	52
Los Angeles	68	56	St. Louis	68	66
Miami	76	74	San Francisco	56	46
			Washington	52	50

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 22.
B—Minimum, March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:48 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Wednesday, 4:04 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:27 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Sea Gull," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring W. C. Fields and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Bar O'Reilly to McNabb." Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Brookline Village—
Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour in "Hurricane." 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Life Begins With Love." 2, 5, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker. 1:45, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "Song of Ceylon." 1, 2:50, 4:50, 6:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling."

Hub—
Janet Gaynor and Fredric March in "A Star is Born." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Phantom President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—

Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:28 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon, Scott Colter. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:55, 8:15, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Checkers," with Jane Withers and Stuart Erwin. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 3:35, 6:30, 9:10.

Uptown—
"The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 2:35, 6, 9:25. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:39, 6:43, 9:57. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores del Rio. 2, 5:04, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Getting Your Money's Worth," "Colorful Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbons' True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreel and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mr Man Godfrey," starring William Powell. Also "Ramona," with Don Ameche. Continuous from 13 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:32, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

University—
Grace Moore in "I'll Take Romance." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20 Also "The Kid Comes Back," with Wayne Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." Also "I Met Him in Paris," starring Claudette Colbert.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Patterson, Zasu Pitts and others. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "3 Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. New Stage Show: Milt Britton and his band of merry mad musical maniacs with Walter Powell & Tito.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Second Honeymoon," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril" starring John Barrymore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Louise Faulkner, soprano. George Faulkner, accompanist. Russell Curtis, cellist. Margery Knowles, accompanist. Open House evening. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Annual concert of The Elson Club, one of the leading sororities of the N. E. Conservatory of Music. N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

John Hancock Hall—
"Wild-Goose Chase," by John Fletcher, presented by the drama department of the Erskine School. Tonight and Wednesday. 90 St. James Avenue. 8:30.

Advertising Club of Boston—
John E. Alcott will speak on "Styling the Product." Boston Gas Company Auditorium. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will give another of her guidance lectures on English Rooms. 11.

Bach's 'Clavierübung' on Biggs Program

The Arts in Boston

Last night, at Harvard's Germanic Museum, E. Power Biggs offered the ninth of the 12 programs which he is devoting to the organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach. The "Clavierübung, dritter Teil" was the evening's substantial fare. Despite its exceedingly modest title, this the third volume of the so-called "Clavier Exercises," which Bach himself engraved and published at Leipzig in 1739, had no less ambitious an object than to illustrate in music the Lutheran dogma. Essentially, it consists of a series of chorale preludes on the six Lutheran catechism hymns—two settings for each, corresponding to Martin Luther's greater and lesser catechism—prefaced by the Kyrie and Gloria of the Leipzig service, each of the three clauses of the Kyrie being offered in a greater and lesser treatment, and the Gloria in three versions corresponding to the three members of the Holy Trinity. The whole magnificent scheme is introduced by the great E flat Prelude and concluded by its fugue—the "St. Anne's" Fugue.

If this great musical testament, exhibiting the composer at the summit of his technical virtuosity and expressive power, proved less exhausting—despite its length—to the hearer than it must be to the player, the reason lies in the stimulating frequency and varied beauty of its salient moments. What, for example, is there in the whole range of the world's great music more brilliantly, exuberantly joyful than the great E flat Prelude and Fugue? It mounts to so overwhelming a climax of cumulative vitality that Ebenezer Prout might well say that the final entry of its great subject should be fired off by cannon. Mr. Biggs used no artillery, but his performance was admirable in its rhythmic vitality, its tonal brilliance, and its architectural solidity.

The minutes during which Bach seemed lost in the consummation of a technical tour de force, as in the extremely long five-voice prelude, with the canto fermo in canon, on the Lord's Prayer, were amply recompensed by such pieces of admirable tone-painting and expressive utterance as that on the Baptism hymn, "Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam," or "Aus tiefster Not schrei ich zu dir"; the massive power of "Wir glauben all'" (the "Giant's Fugue") or the comforting sweetness of the "Kyrie Gott Sohn," to mention only a few of the many memorable moments that transfigure this massive monument to Bach's faith.

In this program Mr. Biggs attained an evenly high standard of performance that seemed, on the whole, to surpass that of any previous concert of this series, not only technically but in the spirit which animated his playing. The splendid pungency and clarity of tone that distinguishes Donald Harrison's baroque organ once more served him nobly.

S. S.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra

Vigor was the dominating quality of the performance last night of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the fifth program of the Monday-Tuesday series of concerts. Vigor marked the conducting of Richard Burgin, who took over the baton for this pair, and vigor marked the performance of Robert Casadésus, pianist, who appeared as soloist. The same characteristic pervaded the works themselves, which included the Moussorgsky "Night on Bald Mountain," the Liszt Pianoforte Concerto in E flat major, d'Indy's Symphony for orchestra and pianoforte, founded on a French Mountain Song, and the Rimsky-Korsakoff Introduction and March from "The Golden Cockerel."

When M. Casadésus performed his own Sonata for flute and pianoforte last winter at a concert of the Flute Players Club, Bostonians found him a pianist of several virtues, the chief of which proved to be a technique which was equal to almost any demand made upon it. Last night he again exhibited this same technical proficiency, together with a complete surrender to the demon speed. His performance of the Liszt concerto was wholly unleashed, and the pace which he set led both conductor and orchestra a breathless, if not exactly merry chase. It is not to be denied that the performance was brilliant—in fact it was at times dazzling, as well as impetuous. There were also some lyrical measures which one may remember with pleasure, during which the pianist summoned a beautiful tone; yet the performance as a whole tended to emphasize the merely tawdry facet of the concerto, despite the virtuosity of the performer. The response of the audience was thunderous applause.

The d'Indy opus had not been heard here for some 14 years. M. Casadésus again gave evidence of his prodigious technique, which upon this occasion was kept within more reasonable bounds. The audience again responded applausively to the performance, with conductor and men gaining recognition also.

Mr. Burgin conducted the program with his customary precision. If the few subtleties of the scores seemed to elude him somewhat, there could be no doubt as to his sincerity of purpose. After all, he did not produce exactly a masterpiece of program building, unless his objective lay in the display of the orchestra's virtuosity—and that is already an old story to us.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Last night's opening was the Theater Guild's new production of Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull," starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, at the Colonial. A review will be found on today's Art, Music and Theater Page.

Maurice Evans has canceled his appearance here, scheduled for April 25, as Falstaff in "King Henry IV, Part I."

After the "The Sea Gull," departs from the Colonial Saturday night, Boston theaters will be dark until April 18, when two openings are scheduled: The new Dwight Deere Wiman musical, "I Married an Angel," at the Shubert, and a road company in "The Women," set for the Colonial.

The only other play now in sight for this spring is "The Star Wagon," Maxwell Anderson's play, which will come into the Shubert May 30 with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York company.

New England Ridgepole Library Lecture Topic

"On the Ridgepole of New England," a color-illustrated lecture, will be given by the Wakefield editor and mountain climbing hobbyist, Gardner Campbell, on March 24, in the free lecture course of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square.

The lecture takes the audience on a 160-mile hike over seven ranges of the White Mountains, including New England's highest peak, Mt. Washington, which Mr. Campbell ascended four times in one day in four different ways. He will also include his collection of Alpine flowers obtained in 20 years of climbing.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Major Features—2
ROBERT TAYLOR
in "A Yank at Oxford"
Also! "Women in Prison"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Grace Moore — Melvyn Douglas
"I'll Take Romance"
Wayne Morris — June Travis
"The Kid Comes Back"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Joan Crawford — Franchot Tone — Robert Young
THE BRIDE WORE RED
52ND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 3 WEEKS
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Christian-Jewish Conference Assails Anti-Church Rulers

The most immediate danger to religion today is from the nationalistic and materialistic theories of dictatorial European governments, in the opinion of several religious leaders of Massachusetts.

The State branch of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, celebrating its tenth anniversary at the Boston City Club last night, turned its attention chiefly to this subject.

The recent expansion of governments intolerant of established religion, notably that of Nazi Germany, brought warnings from Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews that the theories of these governments should be resisted energetically here.

The common danger from foreign ideologies appeared to unite the three faiths more firmly than their previous 10 years of effort to stamp out domestic intolerance toward one another.

Materialism Deplored

Speaker after speaker assailed the Russian and German Governments for their nationalism, materialism and persecution of religious groups, although there was a noticeable tendency for the Roman Catholic speakers not to include Italy and the Italian-supported General Franco in this category.

Instead, the Roman Catholic speakers indicted the so-called Loyalist Government of Spain, which is opposing Franco, for the burning of churches and the murder of numerous priests at the outbreak of Franco's rebellion.

Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, speaking for the Jewish people, said the struggle now going on in the world is not one between Communism and Fascism but "between brute force, terrorism, hate and ignorance on the one hand and, on the other, the type of government we call representative democracy."

"To keep our Nation true to democracy means to keep it religiously free," he declared. "The synagogues and the churches must protect the people against the insidious teachings creeping in to inculcate disrespect for religion.

"We need a rekindling of spiritual consciousness to combat insane nationalism with material ends for its goal."

"Can Happen Here"

Judge John E. Swift, supreme director of the Knights of Columbus, stated: "We stand amazed at the efforts of certain governments of Europe to seize weak countries adjacent to them, obliterating their very identity."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, winner of the Nobel Prize in physics and national co-chairman of the conference, speaking for the Protestant groups, asked if the materialism of the dictatorships "could happen here."

"Yes," he replied to his own question, "unless we find for our citizens a loyalty higher than that to the government in power. Our best precaution is a supreme loyalty to our God."

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, arriving late, greeted the audience of 400 men and women. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in a message read by Judge Paul G. Kirk, assailed the Nazi Government for its "cruel vengeance" expressed toward Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Bureau Asks Aid for Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

the Bureau indicated that not only is the present method inefficient, but it costs too much. A nation-wide study of 1929 showed that it cost Boston 81 cents a voter for registration, while it cost Omaha, Neb., only 26 cents; Denver, Colo., 24; Milwaukee, Wis., 14; Portland, Ore., 13, and Topeka, Kan., 9. The average for these five cities is 17 cents, or less than one-fourth that of Boston.

Chief item in this higher cost, the Bureau found, was the larger number of employees this city had taking care of registration. Boston had 47 regular office employees so engaged while other cities have as few as two.

Another factor in Boston's high costs is that three Election Commissioners receive $5,000 a year and a chairman, $6,000. Only Commissioners are needed, the Bureau maintains, and they should only serve part time. The Bureau recommends a complete reregistration, requiring a description and signature in duplicate, one signature card to be kept in the ward polling place and the other in a master file for reference.

Taking up the question of State aid to Boston from the State Highway Fund, the bulletin suggests three ways that aid to Boston might be increased:

1. The Commonwealth could increase its mileage of State highways in Boston (now but five miles) by developing arterial streets as through ways and financing reconstruction and maintenance from the Highway Fund.

2. More highway grants under Chapter 90. This is the State law providing for a matching of State funds with City money in road building.

3. Expanded State aid to metropolitan boulevards. In this connection, the Bureau points out the Commonwealth now extends aid to some boulevard projects but not to others. Making this aid uniform would benefit the Metropolitan District by about $500,000 a year, the Bureau estimates. Of this amount, Boston would benefit by approximately $250,000.

Driving Survey Cuts Accidents Of 'Repeaters'

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 22 (AP)—The Harvard University Bureau for Street Traffic Research announced today investigation showed specific education of 500 accident repeaters with planned driving tests reduced accidents by about 90 per cent.

Generalized safety education, the Bureau said, resulted in only a 60 per cent reduction of accidents.

The significant factor in its investigation so far, the Bureau reported, appeared to be the indication that a program of planned tests and education was 50 per cent more efficient than general attempts.

The survey was under direction of Maxwell Halsey, Assistant Director of the Bureau, Dr. H. R. Desilva, head of Driver Research, and Dr. T. W. Forbes, research associate.

Tests in Two Cities

In addition to testing large groups of repeaters, examinations were carried out in two New England cities.

The 90 per cent reduction was observed after a follow-up check of 500 repeaters who had taken tests devised by the Bureau. There was a reduction of 66 per cent in a second group of 500 repeaters who received general but not specific safety education.

Both these groups were checked against a control group of 500 repeaters who received no instruction. A series of checks, similarly carried out on a second group of drivers, the Bureau said, substantiated the first.

Scope of Examination

Tests developed by the Bureau call for examination on vision, color, hearing and glare, speed estimation, brake reaction time, co-ordination, vigilance, and miniature highway tests. They take 30 minutes.

The Bureau said the tests disclosed that under the age of 25 "drivers with good ability get into trouble as much as those with poorer ability." Apparently, Dr. Forbes said, because of over confidence and carelessness they did not use their full driving ability.

One driver came in voluntarily for testing with "a very fast brake reaction time of .35 second, about .15 second faster than the average." Unaware of any accident record, the examiner warned him to "remember that on the average the driver behind probably would be about 50 per cent slower."

"Are you telling me?" the driver replied, "I have had three accidents and all of them were rear bumps."

The Bureau reported that apparatus for the tests and experts to show how it should be used and how results should be analyzed had been developed for general use.

Newsmen Seek Harvard Study Of Issues Raised by New Deal

The Week at Harvard

Interesting facts about American newspaper men—a group always close to the news, but seldom in it—have been revealed by Harvard University authorities who today commented on applications received from journalists for fellowships under the Lucius W. Nieman Fund which allotted almost $1,000,000 for study at Harvard.

For instance, most of the applicants indicate that the depression, the Roosevelt administration, and the conflicts in the field of labor, have caused confusion and raised problems with which the average newspaper man's education is unable to cope properly. It is also brought out that the men of the Fourth Estate prefer to take courses in labor, government finance, New Deal legislation, and federal regulation of business and agriculture. They want to be able to write more authoritatively on these subjects which are on the front pages or the financial pages of newspapers every day. Some want to be foreign or Washington correspondents for their papers, but the big majority are quite content to stay where they are now, provided they can back up their writings with information they hope to get from Harvard.

This information was compiled by Harvard from the applications of 312 journalists, representing 195 daily newspapers in 44 states. The most popular fields of study chosen are economics and government, which are also favored by Harvard undergraduates. History, English, and sociology trail somewhat behind. Many of the men, 90 per cent of whom went to college, are interested in problems of propaganda and public opinion. They range in age from 19 to 64 years, although the largest group is 25 to 35 years old, and almost invariably they are termed "the best reporter in the city," or "the best copy editor in the state" in their letters of recommendation.

All types of newspaper work are represented by the applicants. There are 160 reporters and 22 editorial writers, but in the list are also included a managing editor, picture editors, a chief accountant, a publicity analyst, and a professor of journalism.

Geographically, the middlewestern section of the country is far ahead, with 111 candidates for the fellowships, compared with New England's 35. Massachusetts, however, leads the individual states with 25 applicants, two more than New York. Only Vermont, Rhode Island, Nevada, and Louisiana are unrepresented.

In making public these statistics, the committee in charge stated that since somewhat less than the expected future income from the whole Nieman Fund will be available for this first year, the awards will probably not number more than 8 or 10. In the future, the range will probably be from 12 to 15, although since the stipends are adjusted to meet the needs of the men selected, the number cannot be determined in advance.

Debating Organized

Adopting a method used in athletics, the Harvard Debating Council is functioning with a system of varsity and junior-varsity debating teams, the result of which has already been manifested by expansion of membership and increased undergraduate interest in the forensic arts.

With a "squad" of 44 upperclassmen, the Council is setting up a more formal organization, the schedule embracing 10 intra-Council debating groups, from which the varsity debaters who will represent Harvard in intercollegiate competition will be selected by eliminations. Inexperienced members are assigned to these two-man junior-varsity teams, and each group is scheduled to debate twice against their fellows, with the outcomes based on audience decision.

Another innovation is the practice of giving debates before audiences of business men, high school girls and boys, or religious and church organizations. In this way, novice debaters—those still of junior-varsity calibre—are allowed to make their debut with a modicum of shyness, for the emphasis is on informality of speech and the ability to develop complex issues in a clear-cut fashion.

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, March 23

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Symphony concert; Lily Laskine, harpist. TPA2, 19.68m, 15.24meg.

London—3 p. m.—B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, from Aberdeen, Scotland. Sir Adrian Boult, conductor. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"Film Shots"; Recent scenes and songs; GSD, 25.23m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.32m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Looking Starwards"; drama talk; song recital; "For the Short Wave Listener." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; "Famous Voices of Yesterday"; Rosita Jemma Wade: "Just Talking On . . ."; light music. 2RO, 31.3m, 9.63meg.

London—8 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental Spanish music. GSD, 25.23m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.32m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.55m, 9.51meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"World Affairs," Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson; B. B. C. Empire Orchestra; vocalist; news and announcements; "Friends to Tea." vest-pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.53m, 11.75 meg; GSC, 31.32m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.55m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Resigns Connecticut Post

HARTFORD, Conn., March 22 (AP) Resignation of Arthur L. Clark as State Superintendent of Fisheries and Game has been accepted, it was announced here yesterday, so that he may accept appointment to a similar post in the Missouri State Conservation Department.

Photographs by courtesy of British Travel Association

THE British Empire Exhibition in Glasgow is an added attraction for visitors to Great Britain this year—added to the rugged beauty and romance of historic Scotland. South lies England with its thatched villages, great industrial centers, lakes and watering places, mellowed cathedrals, and London, keystone of the British arch.

If you intend visiting Great Britain you will find hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor a reliable guide; and find a wealth of information in the British Empire Exhibition Supplement which will be part of the Monitor of April 12.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Perils of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"Musical Album"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; ak.	matic serial	vocal groups	"Musical Album"	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Ruby and His Music	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orch	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine";	"Spring Outlook on	"The Witch's Tale";	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Business"; speakers	dramatic sketch	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	NBC Concert Hour	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Shirley Winters, songs.
10:15 Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	NBC Concert Hour	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club men	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Local sports	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch	Local sports	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita";	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Farm and Home News.
9:15 Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Keily; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Al McCullough, songs.
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Talk; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs.
11:15 Romany Trail	Commentator	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks.	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Kiwanis Club Lunch-
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	eon; speakers
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	"Don't Look Now"	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	"Musical Roundup"	Debate: Harvard vs.	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Bates	"Melody Parade"
3:00 News Service	Talk, poetry	Pepper Young's Family	Debate: Harvard vs.	Joe Erickson, songs.
3:15 "Your Government"	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bates	Sport reports
3:30 Studio program	M. Spitalney's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalney's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	"Musical Journal"	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: or-	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Manhattan Serenade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	Commentator	High School drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Review
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Talk, Electricity	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Adult Education	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; soloist;	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Talk, Electricity	vocalists	quartet; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Preview of Harvard's	Fred Allen in "Town	Johnny Long's Orch.	Federal Theater; "His-
9:15 comment; orch.	92d annual Hasty Pud-	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson's Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	ding Show; sketch;	Players; guest; vocal	"Let's Visit"; informal	Fifth Estate Club
9:45 the Lads; soloists.	quartet; chorus	trio; orchestra	home interviews	Weekly Forum
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Choir Symphonette	"Your Hollywood Pa-	"Symphonic Strings"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day; contralto	rade"; Rosemary Lane;	orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Command ...	NBC Minstrel Show;	chorus; groups; orches-	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Sen. J. F. Gulley	soloists; chorus	tra; guest	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	lem"; variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, March 23

2:30 p. m.—WORL, (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS
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Our careful hand pressing gives men's suits and topcoats that "well-groomed appearance"
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Cleansers and Dyers
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26 West Street 608 Beacon Street
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Shops are out in smart Spring Clothes
They're using the advertising columns of the Monitor to tell you the fashion news.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso during the past week's hearing on a motion for new trial, "is not newly-discovered . . . but newly-invented," said Edward P. McClennen, special counsel for the City, during the session yesterday before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court.

"The type of man who gives a Mayor a bribe and the type of Mayor who accepts a bribe are not expected to have that refinement of feeling and scrupulousness of disposition that stands in the way of evidence to cover his own tracks," Mr. McClennen continued, arguing against granting the defendants' retrial motion.

Counsel Exonerated

However the "fabrication of evidence" was not the work of Wendell P. Murray, counsel for the former Governor, or of Prof. Frank L. Simpson, counsel for Dr. Santosuosso, the city counselor added. "That work was done by those who did not take the stand," he said.

Mr. McClennen referred to evidence brought forward by the defense during the past week to show that $30,000 of $85,000 paid by the City in settlement of damage claims while Mr. Curley was Mayor went to New York and not to City Hall. "On the part of these new witnesses there has been an atmosphere of evasion and of careful scrutiny of the consequences rarely exceeded in any case," charged Mr. McClennen.

During final arguments, which began yesterday and were to continue today, Mr. McClennen asked for entry of the final decree, in accordance with Judge Fosdick's earlier finding that Mr. Curley and Mr. Santosuosso had "corruptly accepted" $50,000 in settlement of the damage claims.

$30,000 Exhibited

Several witnesses have testified that Frederick H. Graves, an intermediary in the original settlement, appeared in a Braintree, Mass., real estate office in November, 1933, about the time the settlement was made and exhibited bills totaling, according to Mr. Graves, $30,000.

"It has been evident from the start that the all-important thing to show was that Frederick H. Graves got the $30,000 in question and not the defendant (Mr. Curley)," Mr. McClennen said.

"It is indicative that the money went the way Your Honor found, not some other way."

$508,000 Truck Purchase Fought

Approval of expenditures of more than $508,000 for 32 snow-removal trucks by the State Department of Public Works, as an item of the 1938 budget of that Department, was argued today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The contract for the trucks was signed in 1937, for delivery late this summer.

Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan argued the Attorney General's Department had given him authority to make the purchase and that sufficient funds existed to pay for the trucks without requiring a specific appropriation.

Charles B. Howard, Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, said the item could not be included in the 1938 budget; that under the statutes nothing could be purchased without a specific appropriation.

"A totally abnormal purchase—colossal," was his description of the transaction. The law, he said, provided for "normal" purchases.

Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan appeared to testify he had made the ruling for Commissioner Callahan. He approved buying the trucks, he told the Committee, on payment from Federal funds.

Mr. Howard said he had reported his disapproval of the purchase twice to secretaries of the Governor. He said he had been informed the Governor did not want to see him.

He contended that nothing could be bought in advance of an appropriation unless it was a routine matter of maintenance.

VERSATILE CRABMEAT FOR VARIED MENUS

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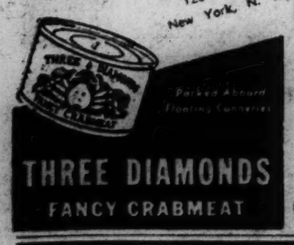

THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

New Littauer Building to Start

With the old Hemenway gymnasium now completely razed, actual construction work on the new Littauer School of Public Administration building at Harvard will begin this week.

Although slightly behind schedule, due to heavy rains which made excavation difficult, the contractors are now ready to start on the concrete foundations, which when built will go down 22 feet below the street surface. This is an unusual depth for a building of this type and is due to the fact that the basement will contain two floors of bookstacks for the School's extensive library of public administration books.

The style of the building will be classical, rectangular in shape, and with four stories and Corinthian pilasters on the façade. The structure will be built of granite, chosen for its extreme durability. With the exception of University Hall, this will be the only Harvard building in which red brick has not been the structural material.

Under the present plan, the School should be finished by the end of this calendar year, thus allowing the first class to enter in February of 1939. Prof. John H. Williams, of Harvard, money and banking expert, and an officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, is dean of the School.

Woburn to Show Cage for Drunks

A preview of the famous lion cage for drunks, devised by Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn, Mass., will be included in the half-dollar price of admission to the first of the Mayor's municipal beano games tomorrow night in the Woburn Armory. Proceeds of the event will go to a milk fund for the City's poor.

The cage will not be placed in service immediately after tomorrow night's official unveiling, however, since the electric lights, rubber floor mats and one or two other details are not ready.

Harry Palage, Woburn blacksmith and machinist, has constructed the cage. He offered to do it for five cents—but Mayor Kane insists he must accept payment at least for the steel and other materials in it.

In spite of criticism, the Mayor declares he will go through with his plan to have policemen pick up intoxicated persons on Woburn streets and parade them through the City.

Democrats Vote Against Job Quiz

Democratic members of the House of Representatives today voted unanimously in caucus to oppose an order filed by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican Whip in the House, calling for a legislative investigation of non-Civil Service appointments made by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Mr. Herter filed the order yesterday on behalf of the Joint Committee on Rules which was conducting a series of hearings as a result of a resolve filed, calling for such an investigation. Democratic action today made certain a decision on the investigation would depend upon party lines in the House. If the Republican lines hold, they can force an investigation, because they are numerically superior in both branches of the Legislature.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in commenting on the bill, said it was "unfair and unjust."

The Joint Committee on Rules recently conducted a public hearing on a resolve for such an investigation. However, an order does not require the Governor's signature after adoption by the House and Senate, while a resolve does require such gubernatorial action.

Mr. Herter filed the order to avoid the possibility of a veto by Governor Hurley. At the Rules Committee hearing several associates of the Governor were named as holding lucrative positions under the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Republican leaders expect a thorough investigation of the Commission's job-filling tactics will unearth several facts embarrassing to the Democratic Administration in this election year.

Regarding the original resolve on which the Rules Committee based its hearing, Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, an outspoken Administration critic, said:

"It is too much to expect a man to sign a resolve providing for an investigation of his own acts."

Board Continues Bethlehem Case

Debate as to whether the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is engaged in interstate commerce continued today before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board.

The examiner, Henry W. Schmidt, is hearing charges filed two years ago by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, now affiliated with the C. I. O. The Union asserts the firm dominates a company union and refuses to bargain collectively.

Edward Schneider, counsel for the NLRB, argued that the shipbuilding Corporation is engaged in interstate commerce and thus subject to provisions of the Wagner Labor Act. Arthur B. Homer, Assistant Vice-President of the Firm, denied this assertion from the witness stand.

Visualizing a Few Leading Radio Performers

Throwing Light on the Script
Jean Chatburn, Film Player, Holds Lantern for Robert Taylor to Read Script in MGM Show on NBC Network Thursday After Flood Had Disrupted Studio Lighting Circuit

A Familiar Studio Scene
Guy Lombardo Gestures for a Solo From His Pianist, Frank Vigneau, in Sunday CBS Program. Inset—Jean Rogers, Film Player, Who Plays Secondary Feminine Lead in "Those We Love," Tuesday Night, NBC Blue Network

Talented Young Violinists Play
Upper—Tony Wons, Radio Poet, With the Four Children Adjudged Most Musically Talented From 4,000 Contestants, Playing Violins Which Mr. Wons Made and Awarded to Them.
Lower—Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll, Who Have Just Celebrated Their Tenth Anniversary on the Radio, Shown at the Edge of the Pool at Palm Springs, Calif., Where They Are Vacationing and From Where Their Daily Program Is Heard

Douglas Dobbins Assured of Water

By the Associated Press

Douglas, Mass., March 22

The citizens of this Worcester County town still have a feeling for old dobbin. At town meeting yesterday, they voted $5 for the upkeep of a watering trough in the village square. There are 60 horses in Douglas.

Trawler 'Nets' Pigeon at Sea

The catch of the 40-Fathom trawler White Cap, which moored at the Boston Fish Pier this morning, included many thousands of red fish and one carrier pigeon. While the red fish were being gathered in South Channel, about 75 miles southeast of Cape Cod, according to Capt. Gus Dunsky, skipper of the trawler, the pigeon hove in sight, apparently bent on a trans-Atlantic crossing but hindered by a strong east wind.

Unable to follow the example of neighboring sea fowl and settle down to rest on the heaving ocean, the pigeon made a two-point landing on the deck of the White Cap, where comfortable quarters were prepared for it in a box near the galley stove.

It immediately became the pet of the 19 members of the crew who shared rations with it and made it the mascot of the ship.

They are debating whether to keep it in that capacity or release it.

The bird carried no message, but on one leg was a regulation aluminum band bearing the number: 36-42326.

Landlady Spots Forgery Suspect

The paper chase is a form of sport applauded by Boy Scout officials, but when indulged in over several States by someone in the uniform of an Army officer—and when the trail of paper took the form of forged United States Army checks—it is frowned on by law-enforcement officers.

After police officials of Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Worcester and Springfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I., had been hot on the trail for some time, it finally took a Providence landlady to run the "hare" to earth.

The man—variously known as Morris Levenson, Martin Davis, Martin Lewis, Marvin Levinson, Arthur Gordon and Arthur Cohen—appeared yesterday at the lodging house conducted by Mrs. Amelda Libby at 1040 Westminster Street, Providence, and paid in advance for a room with a $22 check on "The United States Army Quartermaster's Bank."

The man looked vaguely familiar to Mrs. Libby, and as she took the check to a nearby store to cash it before giving him the change, she ruminated on this familiarity. Suddenly a picture displayed by the United States Secret Service in the postoffice, flashed into her thought.

She telephoned the police from the store. The "officer" was arrested.

Bookkeeper Sentenced

Thomas A. Greene, 36, of Mansfield, former bookkeeper for a Boston grocery firm, was sentenced to three years in prison today after he had pleaded guilty to six indictments charging him with larceny of $31,200 from the firm and another charging him with falsifying its books.

Lombardo Isn't Hard to Take; Smooth Tempo Disdains Swing

Behind the Microphone

Guy Lombardo's popularity continues despite changes in popular music and advent of swing.

For eight years now, playing always in his own slow and sweet style, Guy Lombardo's manner of serving popular music to the listening and dancing public has kept him consistently at the top of radio popularity polls.

This popularity only partly grasped over the air in the hinterland of the United States is more readily understandable after one has visited the Roosevelt Hotel grill in New York City where Mr. Lombardo plays to the dancing public.

The Roosevelt grill is just off the street below floors on the Vanderbilt Avenue side of the hotel in the Grand Central area. It is a quietly furnished room lighted in a subdued blue and has none of the silken-clad or modern décor of some popular supper clubs. But for the slightly sunken dance floor with tables around three of its sides it is no more different or ornate than a dozen other dining rooms in the City. Its whole tone suggests leisureliness and is quite in keeping with the music of the orchestra.

Three Brothers Play

When Guy Lombardo comes out to start another dance session it isn't hard to pick out his three brothers scattered in the band, so marked is the family resemblance. All of them are black-haired and dark in the Valentino manner.

There is a cleared space in front between the two pianos on the right and the three saxophonists on the left, where Guy sways back and forth leading the band with sweeps of his arm once in a while pointing to one of the players when he wants an accent in the music.

One of the secrets of his success is immediately apparent. Everybody dances to his music. Older couples who maintain a semblance of a beat, and youngsters who take it seriously by apparently going to sleep on each other's shoulders or by chatting gaily all come out to have a go at it. The tables are almost deserted. It is the kind of music that makes no demands. One can dance, or keep up a conversation with one's partner without losing the beat.

Mr. Lombardo sprinkles in a fair amount of popular numbers that people like to sing which everyone does, and he also plays waltzes. The latter practice is a favorite with older couples.

Carmen, who is the song-writing brother and soloist of the band, stands up often to a small microphone connected to a house public address system. He is a versatile musician tripling on the flute which lies on his music rack or the trumpet or saxophone which is hung around his neck. Occasionally the two other saxophone players sitting with him join in a vocal trio number.

We Meet Mr. Lombardo

After the final session, we moved forward to meet Mr. Lombardo, whom we might have missed if his brother, Carmen, had not gone behind the scenes and obligingly dug him out. Though Guy's manner is urbane it hardly suggests the "smoothie." Briefly telling us that the public seemed to like his style, and there was no need of changing it, he promptly invited us to a "rehearsal" for his Sunday radio program.

Going to Columbia's studio theater on Fifty-third Street and on Sunday afternoon expecting to find a group of musicians in shirt sleeves we were surprised to find what appeared to be a thoroughgoing broadcast in process before a packed theater. Upon investigation it seems that a bit of Hollywood practice has crept in. There are apparently so many requests for tickets to the Lombardo programs that the sponsors, General Baking Company, in desperation, schedule a "premiere" and "dress rehearsal" prior to the radiocast over the Columbia network at 5:30 p. m.

While Mr. Lombardo was busy having "hokum" pictures taken with a young dancer from the "Rockette" troupe in Radio City Music Hall, a page boy explained that the "premiere" was used to time the playing length of each number while the "dress rehearsal" was devoted to making the necessary cuts to fit the program into the half hour radiocast. Obviously Mr. Lombardo also has his own band rehearsals despite the public ones.

Del Sharbutt, announcer for the period, in the phrase "laid it on with a trowel" during the commercial portions of the program. Waving a loaf of bread in the air to create applause he conducted a noncommittal interview of the young dancer finally getting from her by the script route the admission that the sponsor's product kept her figure trim. But the audience was not to be taken in. This was so obvious that it smiled broadly. The wonder is perhaps that the "plugs" go over at all when both the sponsors and the receivers have their tongues in their cheeks.

A. D. H.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

cording to the department, and so it urges everyone to use due caution and asks co-operation toward reducing the number of forest fires. The Vermont forestry service maintains a fire detection and control organization in the State consisting of 20 forest fire lookout towers, and 284 town forest fire wardens. The largest percentage of these fires, Mr. Merrill says, is caused by burning rubbish and brush and the next largest by careless smokers.

Sale of Church Sought

Abandoned for half a century, the Advent Church in the once thriving community of Brooksville, will again experience activity sometime after May 9, if the Addison County Court of Chancery looks with favor on a petition to convey the building and land upon which it stands to the Grenfell Labrador Industries, Inc. The church adjoins the Dog Team Tavern, which is operated summers by Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell for the benefit of Sir Wilfred's charities in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The petition is brought in the name of Helen and Grace Bosworth of Bristol, daughters of the late David Bosworth, who was once Pastor of the church, and all descendants of former members of the church. The church society was organized in 1854 and the structure was dedicated in 1857.

Dancers Tour England To Aid Spanish Victims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Maria Victoria, Marlquita, and their company of Andalusian dancers are helping the General Relief Fund for Spain to feed 12,000 non-combatants every day.

The organization, which is run by English people of most creeds and political opinions, distributes food and clothing with strict impartiality to both sides.

Sneezy Himself Of Snow White Is Boston Visitor

(Continued from Page 9)

would find something wrong," he says and adds with feeling, "I'll never do it again."

Mr. Gilbert has been in pictures since 1929, his first five years being spent as an actor and director for Hal Roach. Since then, he has worked under some of filmland's best directors and is particularly enthusiastic about W. S. Van Dyke, Roy Del Ruth, Robert Riskin, whom he describes as "brilliant and amiable," and Henry Koster, "the greatest director of them all."

Mr. Koster makes the Deanna Durbin pictures, which rather bear out Mr. Gilbert's estimate. According to him, "the director is the czar of the lot, the painter, the creator."

Under contract to RKO, Mr. Gilbert is a constant prodigal, playing more often in other studios than in his own. He has worked for all the major companies and made 22 pictures last year which he believes is a record. His current release is "Joy of Living," with Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Billy Gilbert's Greek got his first feature "break" in "On the Avenue," when he happened to be fooling in dialect with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll before the lunch cart scene was made.

"Hey, wait a minute," called Director Roy Del Ruth. "That's funny."

So they postponed making the scene while Mr. Gilbert re-wrote it to suit the dialect character and made it, as usual, one of the best bits in the picture. He always writes his own sequences, says it's more or less expected of him. Mr. Del Ruth has since declared that he wouldn't make a picture without Billy. And so far, he hasn't.

The comedian is not, by the way, returning to Broadway at any near future date in "Greek to You," by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay. Mr. Gilbert read the play two years ago and liked it, but as far as definite reports go, "'Greek to You' is Greek to me," he said, and then proved that the laugh which has enfolded his features in many a film is thoroughly genuine.

This is Mr. Gilbert's first visit to Boston since he has been in the movies and Mrs. Gilbert's very first trip here. They are doing some special sightseeing. Mrs. Gilbert was Ella McKenzie, once a member of the original "Our Gang." They met on the RKO lot and were married five months ago at "Woody" Van Dyke's house.

"For ushers, we had Jack Oakie, Parkyakarkus, Joe Penner, Charlie Chase, Victor Moore and Preston Foster (the only straight man," said Mrs. Gilbert. "We thought they would be funny, but they were all scared stiff."

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Sale of Canned PEAS!

All tender full flavored garden fresh peas of superior quality. Notice their delicious fresh flavor which is captured in each tin. Money back guarantee if you are not entirely satisfied. Stock the pantry shelves and save at these special prices.

Sweet and Tender RICHMOND 2 NO. 2 TINS 29c
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Red Alaska SALMON — Fancy Quality. Caught in the cold waters of Alaska where our finest salmon comes from. 1 LB. TALL TIN 23c

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PRUDENCE CORN BEEF HASH — UNLIKE ORDINARY HASH - - - THIS IS GENUINE HOME QUALITY - - - The best money can buy. 16 OZ. TIN 19c

SPONGE RINGS — A REAL CAKE FAVORITE FOR MAKING SHORTCAKES or FROSTED CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKES AT HOME. PKG. 29c
COFFEE BUNS PKG. 14c

LAKE SHORE HONEY In the Honeycomb Jar 1 Lb. Jar 19c
BRER RABBIT MOLASSES No. 1½ Tin 14c
DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD No. 1 Tin 17c
No. 2½ Tin 29c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP 12 Oz. Bot. 19c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT 2 No. 2 Tins 23c

Blue Rose RICE — Extra Fancy Uncoated Quality . . Special Price For All This Week . . . . 4 LBS. BULK 17c

PEARS FINAST - - CHOICE BARTLETT HALVES LGE. No. 2½ TIN 19c
RAISINS SEEDLESS 3 15 OZ. PKGS. 25c
RAISINS SEEDED 15 OZ. PKG. 9c
SPICES DAINTY DOT - - all 10c varieties 3 FOR 25c
PRUNES FINAST EXTRA LARGE SIZE SANTA CLARA 2 LB. PKG. 17c
PRALINE COOKIES FINAST 2 LBS. BULK 23c
UNEEDAS PLAIN or SALTED 3 PKGS. 13c
FIG BARS PIONEER Another Quality N.B.C. Product 1 LB. BULK 15c

SHREDDED WHEAT REAL FAVORITE AT BREAKFAST 2 Pkgs. 23c
BURNETT'S VANILLA A POPULAR EXTRACT OF HIGHEST QUALITY 2 Oz. Bot. 25c

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The Royal Naval College At Dartmouth

Where the Young Cadet 'Does His Log' and Takes Stiff Training for Service in the British Navy

The English Public School—10

By David Byerley Smith
(Dartmouth 1924-1927)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Royal Naval College at Dartmouth in Devonshire is a magnificent building, standing high above the River Dart, and commanding a wide view across the town and harbor to the river mouth. The hills around the harbor have been likened to walls, as they rise very steeply from the water's edge. Thus the college lies well above the town and yet quite close to it.

Cadets are entered in batches or "terms," which are given the names of famous admirals such as Blake, Hawke, or Anson, and which vary from thirty to fifty in number according to the requirements of the Admiralty. Formerly the terms did not mix very much, but the recent introduction of the Public School House System has altered this. Now after spending two terms in the New Entry House, the cadets of each term are drafted to the five different houses which are thus composed of cadets of nine different terms. Each house is divided into seniors and juniors, who are accommodated in separate gunrooms and dormitories. There are approximately 72 cadets in each house and they are supervised by a naval officer as house officer.

Variety And Activity

The naval cadet finds his life full of variety and activity. He is awakened at an early hour by the sound of a bugle, and after a cold plunge bath he is allowed only a very few minutes for dressing.

For the seniors there are classes before breakfast; afterwards come "divisions," when cadets fall in on the parade ground by houses and are inspected by the cadet captains. The senior cadets of one house carry rifles and form a guard, this duty being taken in three-weekly rotation by each house. On Sunday cadets are inspected by their house officers and the captain of the College and Colors are paraded.

Morning studies follow; and an hour at French or some other school subject may be succeeded by a seamanship class or a period in the engineering shops at Sandquay, down by the river.

"Doing Your Log"

In order to ensure that cadets become accustomed to taking plenty of exercise, the juniors have to give an account of how they have spent the afternoon to their "cadet captain," who corresponds to a prefect at a public school. This is known as "doing your log." A game of rugger or cricket counts as a whole log, while something milder such as one of the shorter runs or shooting on the rifle range is a half log.

After the cadets have turned in, an officer, probably the Commander, "goes the rounds." At the foot of each bed is a large sea chest with the lid opened outwards on which clothes are folded in the regulation manner, all socks pointing east—or west!

At the end of term an admiral generally arrives to inspect the college and present the prizes. This is a great occasion when everything must be especially spick and span. But neatness and cleanliness are a feature of the Navy. Those who know Dartmouth will remember the smell of its polished wood floors, which are cared for daily by a retinue of cleaners.

After eleven terms cadets take their passing out examination, in which they may gain a few months' seniority by good papers. Then they go for a time to a training cruiser before actually joining the Fleet.

The life at Dartmouth is undoubtedly a happy one. Discipline of course is fairly strict—"further orders will be promulgated later" is a favorite phrase. But the combination of hard work and hard play is a splendid training for any boy, and an ideal preparation for the Senior Service.

There are three articles in the presentation of today's section of the English Public School series.

Series on the Public Schools of England

The series of 14 articles now running comprises an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools are taken up in the order of the year of their founding.

Today, Dartmouth (H. M. S. "Britannia") (1875). Tuesday, March 29, Wellington (1859).

© Dixon-Scott

The Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Eng. Upper Row, Left—Divisions on a Sunday Morning. Inset—The School Coat of Arms. Right—Anchor and Cable Instruction on a Scale Model of H. M. S. Rodney. Lower Row, Left—H. M. S. Britannia and H. M. S. Hindustan on the River Dart. From a Water Color. Right—Splicing, in the Seamanship Room

On Board the H. M. S. 'Britannia'

One-Time Cradle of Many Distinguished Careers

By Rear-Admiral Henry P. Cayley
(H.M.S. "Britannia" 1891-1893)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It was not until after the year 1660 that any preliminary training was considered necessary for young English officers intended for a naval career. Hitherto they had simply gone to sea and had learnt their profession through hard experience in a hard school. Then, in the reign of King Charles II, the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England (afterwards King James II), directed that all naval officers should, during their first years at sea, be given definite training under the general supervision of the captain.

Young lads were drafted to seagoing ships and a "letter of service" sent to the captain directing him to show them "such kindness as you shall judge fit for a gentleman, both in accommodating him in your ship and in furthering his improvement." These lads were called "King's Letter Boys."

This system continued in more or less the same form until 1729. In that year a college was established in Portsmouth Dockyard, and for more than 100 years most naval officers began their careers with a course of training at this college, consisting mainly of simple mathematics, navigation, and seamanship.

Moored Head and Stern In the River Dart

In 1837 the college was abolished and lads were again sent to sea for their preliminary training. H.M.S. "Illustrious" was selected for the training of Naval cadets in 1857 but was found too small. In 1863 the old wooden line-of-battle ship "Britannia" was moored head and stern in the river Dart and commissioned as a harbor training ship. The "young gentlemen," formerly "King's Letter Boys," had become known officially as naval cadets in 1843, replacing "Volunteers First Class."

About this time the Navy, which had been greatly reduced after the close of the wars of the earlier part of the century, began again to expand, and the number of cadets for training was consequently increased. The "Britannia" could not take them all, and so a smaller vessel, the "Hindostan," was linked up to the "Britannia" by a covered bridge, and the two ships together with various buildings and playing fields ashore were included under the one name, H.M.S. "Britannia."

This method of training continued until 1905, when the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth was completed, and the old "Britannia," cradle of many distinguished careers, was paid off and afterwards broken up in 1916.

Youthful Memories

Life in the "Britannia"! What was it like? Memory paints for me a picture of a small boy of thirteen, thrilled with his first uniform and at the thought of the great adventure that lay ahead, but slightly apprehensive of its unknown character, and still more fearful lest any of the female members of his family should so far forget themselves as to kiss him in public and so shame him in front of all the other thirteen-year-olds! Many of the new cadets traveled by the same train to Dartmouth, and the time passed quickly in making new friends and comparing notes and queries. Any boy who knew or seemed to know anything at all about "Britannia" laws and customs was looked up to with a measure of awe and respect—only to be tumbled down from his pedestal as soon as experience showed how little he really knew!

Life on board a man-of-war, even one permanently at anchor in a safe and sheltered harbor, is so entirely novel and strange to a boy accustomed to normal home and school life that the new entries always joined the ship a day before the remainder in order to give them time to "sling their hammocks," as it was called—time to settle down and find their way about the two ships with their many decks; and though they did not actually sling their own hammocks they certainly needed to learn to get into them, and when in, to stay in; for to the inexperienced a naval hammock with its mattress and blankets is as difficult to keep in a state of stable equilibrium as a log floating in the water.

News, Threes, Sixers and Niners

Admission to the "Britannia" took place twice a year, after a stiff competitive examination, each entry of 50 to 60 boys being known as a "term." The period of training lasted for two years, and the terms were officially known as First, Second, Third and Fourth; but by the cadets themselves, for reasons that appear to be lost in antiquity, they were known as News, Threes, Sixers, and Niners. To the New the Threes soon appeared to be of as common clay as himself, and because these two terms slept on one deck in the "Hindostan," packed like sardines in a tin, familiarity soon bred contempt and there was always great rivalry between them.

But the Sixers and Niners belonged almost to another world. They lived entirely on board the "Britannia." They might swing their keys as they walked round the deck—these keys being carried on the end of a white lanyard worn round the neck, and normally resting in the cadet's breast pocket. They might wear their caps on the back of the head; and in the evenings were allowed to wear high collars. These traditional privileges, forbidden to News and Threes, were greatly valued and jealously guarded, and swift retribution was meted out to any who dared to usurp them!

Organization Of the School

The school curriculum was similar to that of any good preparatory school, except that navigation and seamanship took the place of Latin and Greek. The masters were Naval instructors on the active or retired list of the Navy, for such subjects as English, mathematics, and navigation: Warrant and Petty Officers for seamanship; and civilians for drawing and French. Each form had a Lieutenant in general charge as guide, philosopher and friend, assisted by Cadet-Captains—cadets of the third and fourth terms promoted on account of ability and good behavior—whose function was to maintain discipline and take charge in the absence of the term Lieutenant.

In the summer the cadets' day began at 6:30 a. m. when they were roused from sleep by the blast of bugles, followed by the stentorian voices of eagle-eyed ship's corporals demanding that they should "rouse and shine—rouse and shine . . . show a leg there, show a leg!" Each cadet had his sea chest, an iron-bound wooden box about three feet long by two wide and two feet six inches deep, in which he kept his clothes and everything that he possessed, and in front of which he was supposed to dress.

A Full Day Provided

Some form of physical drill then took place, followed by breakfast, all four terms of perhaps 240 boys having their meals together in a big messroom in the "Britannia." At nine o'clock cadets were mustered at "Divisions," inspected by their term Lieutenants, and marched aft onto the Quarterdeck for prayers. Then came school and seamanship; which included practical instruction in boat sailing and boat pulling, until dinner time, and again until about 3:30 p. m. when they rowed themselves ashore in big pinnaces for swimming, sailing, rowing and games.

The winter routine varied from the summer in two respects only. Cadets turned out half-an-hour later in the morning, and landed for recreation and games directly after dinner, returning on board at 4 o'clock for work until supper time. On two evenings a week the band played for dancing, and all the officers used to join in the fun with the cadets. Athletics and games played an important part in our lives—football in the winter; cricket, tennis, rowing and sailing in the summer; and racquets, boxing and gymnastics all the year round.

Writing of those days, memories come crowing in, clamoring for recognition—memories of the Saturday half-holidays when we would often walk to Stoke Fleming, climb the cliffs for kestrels and jackdaws' nests, and eat enormous teas of buns and jam and Devonshire cream; of Barney, a splendid old Petty Officer, seaman to his fingertips, who used to teach us to dance the hornpipe, and who told us wonderful yarns and gave us ships' biscuit, hard as stone, to eat, to our great delight for it made us feel that we too were seamen. Then there was the going aloft, racing each other over the masthead; and the pride that followed the first negotiation of the futtock shrouds instead of climbing ignominiously into the fore-top through the "Lubber's hole." And the blue boats and sailing cutters which we could use without supervision as soon as we had learnt to swim.

We were very proud of the "Britannia," and young as we were I think we all felt that we were linked in spirit and tradition with the Navy of Nelson's day, for it was in just such a ship that that great sailor and gallant gentleman lived and served.

Hard Work as Well as Hard Play

Dartmouth Boys Have Both But the Training Is Highly Prized

By Edward A. Hughes, M. A.
History and English Master, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The cadet who joins the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, at thirteen and a half years of age has reason to be proud of himself as well as of the uniform he wears; he has convinced the Interview Committee at the Admiralty that he has "personality," has undergone a searching medical test, and has passed a written examination.

For two terms he is in the New Entry House. Soon he learns which of the five senior Houses he will afterwards join—in the House Junior Gunroom (a large common room) for four terms, or until he shares the glory and comfort of a study. All Houses are under one roof and there is a common messroom where the day of the week cannot be told from the fare provided.

Stiff Training

Most of his work—except that he has no classics—is like that of his brother at Eton or Rugby; for seven hours a week he does mathematics; for four and a half natural science; for seven French, German or Russian; and for ten and a half history, English and geography. These subjects are taught by civilian schoolmasters, one of whom, as his tutor, supervises his work generally. If he leaves the Navy (though the "leakage" is small) the Dartmouth passing-out examination exempts him from the Oxford and Cambridge entrance examinations. Records show that this general education does help in civil life.

He spends two hours a week each at seamanship, in the engineering workshops, and in the gymnasium, where he is given physical and recreational training and taught boxing and fencing by Service instructors, under the eye of a captain of Marines. Later, he will do four hours' engineering and four hours' navigation.

A commission of foreign naval officers once asked when "tradition" was taught and were surprised with the answer that lectures were unnecessary since cadets imbibed it from the very atmosphere. The College is a naval establishment, commanded by a captain with a full staff of naval officers under him. Naval phrases are used instinctively: there is no Main Hall, but a "Quarterdeck"; no tuckshop but a "canteen." The house officer is a lieutenant, on whom the cadet instinctively models himself and from whom he learns, not by precept, that a naval officer is considerate, but strict to his juniors. Cadet captains (the equivalent of prefects) enforce the same lesson.

About once a fortnight he is glad to think that after supper, instead of an hour's work, he will hear Guy Butler lecture on "Athletics," or Bernard Darwin on the "Corinthians" or Commander Gould on "Sea Monsters." Or it may be a film, a performance of "Journey's End" by a House Dramatic Society, or a recital by the "English Singers."

Plays Games Hard

Having worked hard, the cadet plays games hard. In winter he must play rugger, soccer or hockey, with a day a week for any game he likes, such as rackets or squash. After tea on half-holidays he wonders how best to spend his time—whether in the Field Club, the Art Class, the Debating Society, the model-making room or the Library, or doing his evening's work in order to listen in to a symphony concert after supper. In summer, if he is no cricketer, he plays tennis, joins a Field Club expedition or sails or rows on the Dart.

At Sunday divisions when the colors are paraded, he is inspected, not only by his cadet captains and House officer as on weekdays, but by the captain who takes the salute at the march past. After a Scripture lesson, a church service (each lasting three-quarters of an hour) and an early lunch, he is free for half a dozen hours to walk, sail or row to any farmhouse for a Devonshire tea. In his senior year he may play golf on a neighboring course at reduced green fees.

Dual System Successful

The dual system of officers and masters is typically English in its illogicality and its complete success in practice. Every morning during the interval officers and masters from the captain and headmaster downwards meet in the master's common room. The sole topic of conversation is cadets—their work, games, characters and occasional failings. Despite (or perhaps because of) his strenuous life, the naval cadet is always so keen and cheerful that he is an unfailing source of interest to his seniors. With this in common, they find it easy to work in harmony.

Twelve Canadian Youth Hostels

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This column, which stands for international friendship through exchange of ideas and of letters, has been glad to give much space to the Youth Hostel movement, and hopes to give much more. We believe that informal travel—walking, cycling, horseback riding—with inexpensive overnight stops, is an excellent means of fostering friendship both within one's own country and beyond one's borders. The letter which follows acquaints us with a group of 12 hostels in western Canada.—Chairman.

Alberta, Canada

Dear Chairman:

It is through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor that the originators of the Canadian Youth Hostels Association first learned of hostels. An inquiry in the Round Table Column of Jan. 25 asking about hostels in western America prompts me to contribute the following information about hostels in western Canada.

Prior to 1933 few people here had even heard of youth hostels. During the first three years of our work in establishing hostels around Calgary, reports in the Monitor of similar activities in other parts of the world, especially in Great Britain and the United States, were our greatest source of information and inspiration.

Now after five years of interesting but hard work we have built up 12 hostels, seven of which form a link through the foothills and Rocky Mountains to Banff. Our hostels are log cabins on cattle ranches, Indian tepees, an Indian school, private homes and a Y. W. C. A. Our trails wind through the maze of cattle trails of the ranching country of the foothills, through the forest and Indian reserves, and through the forests of the mountains. Our guide is not so much a map as the red paint blazes on trees, rocks and posts. The trails are suitable only for hikers or riders, but with a growing interest in cycling among our members it seems probable that in the near future the trails will be improved so that they will be passable for cycling.

Unlike hostel associations in most other countries the Canadian Youth Hostels has had very little support from clubs, organizations or governments. Our particular difficulties have arisen from our great distances and small population. So many people own their own cars and do not feel the need of a hostel organization. We have been and are a motor-minded population. Our organization has grown through the work of its members and the friendly assistance of the American Youth Hostels Incorporated. In the summer, groups of members go out on "work bees" to the different hostels. There they build a simple hostel, or repair and equip a log cabin which is already standing. They blaze the trails with the red paint or cut new ones through the forest, or around a muskeg or boggy place.

In the winter time we get together once a month at a Hammer and Wool Bee. The girls pull wool, sew patches, and make woolen quilts for the hostels. As our nights are always chilly, large quantities of bedding are needed. The boys make boxes to hold the bedding. They make cupboards out of packing boxes and signs, some for the hostels, and others to mark the roads or trails.

One of the interesting features of hosteling here is riding. Horses may be hired from or near most of the hostels, and for those who can afford this hostel luxury there is no more pleasant way of spending a holiday than riding through our hostel chain.

The Indian Mission School on the Stony Indian Reserve is very interesting to both local and foreign visitors. It is equipped with all modern conveniences. The school, the Agency and the store form the hub of a wheel and from them Indian trails branch off in every direction. These trails offer constant variety to the hosteler.

Last summer the American Youth Hostels tried its first experiment of a Rolling Youth Hostel, coming up through Canada and stopping off for a week to visit the Alberta hostels, and then going on through to Jasper Park, Vancouver, and the American hostel chain on the Pacific coast. A group of American and Canadian young people hiked together 55 miles from the Indian School up to Banff. Another group hiked around Banff and Lake Louise, and a third group visited the ranching country near the E. P. Ranch, owned by the Duke of Windsor.

This year we are looking forward to and planning for other groups of American Youth Hostelers who are planning to visit the Canadian west. Some of our members are hoping to visit the New England loop this summer to become acquainted with hosteling in the United States. There we hope to meet again some of those young people who visited us last year and made friends not only for themselves but also for their countrymen.

(Miss) M. B. B.

Can you think of anything more glorious in the line of an outdoor vacation than riding through the foothills of the Rockies to Banff, with nights spent in log cabins on cattle ranches, in Indian tepees, an Indian school, and with the trails through forest and reservation blazed with red paint! Perhaps some of our Round Tablers will go this year, forging another link in the precious chain of Canadian-American friendship. If so, we hope you will eventually write us about it. And we hereby thank Miss M. B. B., secretary of the Youth Hostels Association of Alberta, for writing us the above letter in the name of the Association.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Reduced Ocean Rates For Sabbatical Travel

For an experimental period of two years, Transatlantic Steamship Lines are offering a reduction of 20 per cent on round trip port rates to bona fide U. S. teachers and professors on sabbatical leave. Persons who are properly certified as being on sabbatical leave may secure this reduction for travel eastbound from Aug. 15 to March 30, and westbound Oct. 15 to July 15, inclusive.

Steamship companies and travel bureaus will gladly assist teachers in planning their trips, selecting sailing dates, securing passports, visas, etc.

—From the New Jersey Educational Review.

Study Directions Provided For Off-Campus Groups

Four hundred extension students in State University credit classes throughout Wisconsin are having the benefit of university advice on how to get the most out of their college programs through systematic study and proper use of time and talents. The new counseling service of the University Extension division is helping members of classes in 16 cities to adjust themselves to the demands of a university program.

As vehicles of information, two booklets have been prepared for extension students: A handbook outlining the university's rules for freshmen and sophomores, and one on "how to study."

Students are informed concerning the academic requirements, the place of correspondence study in completing a class program, campus regulations affecting extension students, and transfers to the campus. Some causes of student failures are listed and remedies suggested. Among the causes noted are too heavy a load, poor study conditions or habits, lack of interest in the subject, ineffective study methods, lack of background, difficulties in taking examinations, and lack of aptitude for scholastic work.

Students are encouraged to seek help, either from local school advisers or the extension counselor, in making adjustments in the interest of improved scholastic records.

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NEWS OF CLAREMONT

A RECORD of events and progress at Claremont is issued periodically. Those interested in this school for girls are invited to apply for copies as issued to the
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MONDAY and THURSDAY

Harlow Begins Search for Tackle and Fullback—N. Y. and Montreal Play-offs

Good Tackling Is Requisite For Backfield

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere out on Soldiers Field, Dick Harlow, Harvard football coach, hopes to find a good tackle, a good fullback and some reserve material. That search unofficially begins today when the Harvard gridiron prospects report for spring duty.

Faced with a heavy schedule, Harlow plans to give every boy who reports a thorough going over in the hopes of finding the men he needs. Replacing graduated veterans, such as Al Kevorkian, tackle, and Vernon Struck, fullback, will not be easy.

The end situation is all set for a starting line-up with Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters, and Win Jameson to spare. Ken Booth will do nicely for one tackle with Tom Healey and Mose Hallett, the candidates for the other tackle position. Dave Glueck will be the running guard and Cliff Wilson will shift from center to stationary guard.

Center Post

The center will come from Rick Hedblom, Henry Russell or Dan Cheever. Ben Smith, Bob Downes, Red Bailey (sophomore) will be given trials in Struck's fullback position along with others, but the man finally to take the post will have to be a sure tackler. That tackling is one requisite every back at Harvard will have to have for any sort of consideration.

Torbie Macdonald, Frank Foley, Chief Boston lead the backs with Mike Cohen, Bob Burnett and others, not counting the freshmen, due to gain recognition.

All told the Harvard situation would not be too bad if the schedule were a little lighter, but with a second-game contest billed against Cornell, the problems of Dick Harlow are far from easy. Practice will be broken up by vacation and resumed later.

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Harlow will not want for assistance with Lyle Clark, new line coach on hand, Johnny Wood to work with the backs, Henry Lamar for general usage, and part time from Neil Stahley, freshman coach, now working with the lacrosse team.

♪ ♪ ♪

Several of the seniors are assisting with ex-captain Russ Allen, Al Kevorkian, George Klein, Joe Knee, and Vernon Struck all hoping to develop youngsters to replace or better their work of the past few seasons.

♪ ♪ ♪

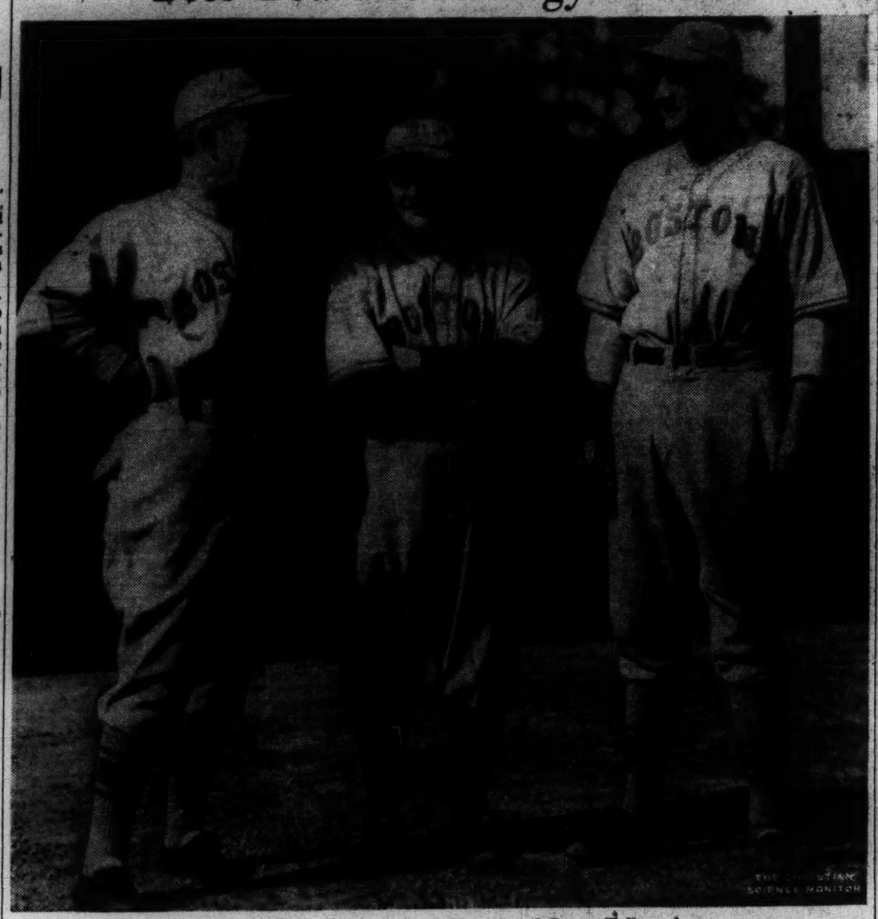
Early Start

The members of the freshmen squad last fall had the benefit of one-week start in the spring practice and Dick Harlow has had the opportunity to study them minutely. He planned this rather than to have the varsity on the same field and at the same time which would minimize the chances of the coming sophomores by comparison.

♪ ♪ ♪

The election of the swimming captain this afternoon rested between Bill Kendall, 220 and 440 star from Australia, and Russ Greenhood, diver, who won the low and high board championships in the recent eastern intercollegiate competition.

Bees' Board of Strategy for 1938



Mike Kelly, Manager Casey Stengel, and George Kelly

Southern-Pick-Ups

No Stone Left Unturned

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 22—They laughed when Casey Stengel took the helm of the Boston Bees. Nine out of every 10 persons one met on Commonwealth Avenue snickered at the mention of the new Beehive manager's name. As an aftermath of those unfortunate years of his life spent in Brooklyn, where baseball players are regarded as 50 per cent comedians, he was called "Casey the Clown."

However, if those Commonwealth Avenue critics could have attended press conferences, lounged in hotel lobbies and stood behind the batting cage with Stengel since the beginning of spring training here on the old Fair Grounds, they would be forced to admit that Bob Quinn, Bee president and general manager, picked a capable successor to Bill McKechnie.

More Coaching Done

Looking back over the first three weeks of training, mindful of the many hours Casey Stengel has spent with individuals and groups on and off the field, correcting and teaching as well as suggesting, you wonder how the Bees ever lose a practice game. Several of the Bees are possessed of just average ability, but in the short space of three weeks Stengel has done more to make accomplished big leaguers out of them than was attempted under the entire McKechnie regime.

Stengel must be admired for trying. He is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to increase the run-producing power of the Bees and thereby make them a potent factor in the approaching National League race. Casey is not a clown. Neither is he sedate He adds just enough humor—of which he is a past master—to the practice sessions to lessen the tension of his men. After long hours of conditioning under this hot Florida sun, sometimes a session in the morning and again in the afternoon, the Bees are snapped out of that "pressure" feeling by their manager's ready wit.

Future Can Tell

What Stengel accomplishes, only the future can tell. The Bees, granting that their pitchers repeat 1937 performances and the offense improves, can finish anywhere from first place to fifth. Only the regular season, with the pressure on, can weigh the results of Stengel's efforts here within the Grapefruit League and the Fair Grounds. But the new Boston managerial plan is not funny. Of that you may be certain. Casey may not present a great team, but it will be an interesting one, and a team that should swell the Beehive treasury during 1938.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some of the boys are wondering why the Bees passed up an opportunity to buy Third Baseman Joe Stripp from the Cardinals. The Cards released the veteran to Columbus, but to do so they had to waive him out of the National League. Bob Quinn, as did the other six club owners in the National and all eight in the American, refused to take him for the waiver price.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unfortunately, Joe Stripp is not the type of player welcomed by big league managers. Although endowed with fair natural baseball ability, and at one time considered the leading third baseman in the circuit, Jersey Joe is unwanted because of his trouble-making disposition. His type is otherwise known as the "clubhouse lawyer."

♪ ♪ ♪

A few years back, while Bob Quinn was general manager at Brooklyn and Stripp was regular hot corner guardian there, Pilot Bill Terry of the Giants made an offer of $35,000 in cash and Pitcher Salveson for the then outstanding infielder. Quinn was willing to complete the deal, but the Brooklyn board of directors was not. Bob could have turned around and sold Salveson for $7,500, giving the Dodgers a net profit of $42,500 with which to buy young players. When Brooklyn was slow with an answer, Terry bought Dick Bartell from the Phillies. Now Stripp is out of the major leagues.

♪ ♪ ♪

A player may be great defensively and offensively, but if he is a trouble-maker he will hurt your ball club. Bob Quinn has the right idea. Stripp could not help the Bees.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Thomas E. Yawkey, Boston Red Sox owner, has announced his baseball club will return to Sarasota next spring for its seventh consecutive training season here. The Red Sox will conclude their 1938 training period April 4.

BRADENTON, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Consecutive triples by Roy Cullenbine, a Detroit sandlotter, and Hank Greenberg, plus a juggled throw-in gave the Detroit Tigers a pair of seventh-inning runs that enabled them to nose out the Boston Bees, 4-3, yesterday. The Tigers collected eight hits, half for extra bases, off Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette, while the Bees, emerging from their batting lethargy, totaled seven off George Coffman, Joe Rogalski and Alton Benton.

BRADENTON, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Jerome Herman "Dizzy" Dean's home town will do him honor today. Stores and offices will close for the exhibition game here between the Boston Bees and the St. Louis Cardinals. "Ole Diz" and brother Paul are slated to pitch for the Cards. Business men quickly agreed to close and approved the general baseball committee's proclamation of "Dizzy Dean Day."

Mrs. Beard Medalist

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—Mrs. Warren Beard of Boston set the pace for a field of more than two-score feminine shotmakers yesterday and captured medal honors in the eighth renewal of the Augusta Woman's Golf tournament.

A former Massachusetts State champion, Mrs. Beard put together rounds of 38-44 for a three-over-par 82, and nosed out Mrs. Charles Newbold of Kansas City who posted an 83 to lead the select field until late this afternoon.

Such seasoned performers as Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., had to be content with higher scores. The Atlantan carded an 85, while the other two tied with 87's.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—Scores in the 18-hole qualifying round of the Augusta women's golf tournament yesterday included:

Mary Gordon, Boston	59	52	111
Elizabeth Gordon, Boston	55	53	108
Mrs. D. A. Smith, Boston	57	58	115
Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I.	41	46	87
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret, Boston	45	44	89
Mrs. H. E. Spaulding, Greenwich, Conn.	81	83	164

Dartmouth Elects Dudis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 22—Roger G. Dudis '39 of Athol, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity basketball team, for the next year. In the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship this winter Dudis made 29 goals from the floor and 14 from the foul line for a total of 72 points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth agreed to sign 1933 contract for $82,000, taking a cut of $23,000.

Bruins Do Not Start Battling Until Thursday

The so-called play-downs toward the Stanley Cup final begin tonight in New York and Montreal. Chicago Black Hawks play Canadiens at Montreal and the Amerks and Rangers tangle in New York. The series for the National Hockey League championship, between the Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs will not begin until Thursday night at Toronto.

Of most interest tonight to Boston fans will be the two-out-of-three series which starts in New York. The locals rate Rangers as the logical finalists and because of their present crippled condition there is a chance that the veteran Dutton aggregation will cause an upset.

Championship Pressure

During the regular season, the Rangers have had an edge on the Americans, but entering the play-offs the Americans are given consideration because of their experience. Rangers will rely on youth and speed, but they have little in the way of players who know the pressure of championship hockey. Butch Keeling, spare forward, is the only active player who sported a Ranger uniform in the 1929 series when Rangers edged the Americans in a two-game total-goal series, 1-0.

Ching Johnson another Ranger of that 1929 series now is a member of the Amerks. Other Americans who have been through the experience of play-off hockey are Neis Stewart, Johnny Sorrell, Red Beattie, Happy Day and Hooley Smith. The Amerks have none of the speed which the Lester Patrick players boast and probably will try to slow down their more youthful adversaries with heavy bodychecking. Earl Robertson, Amerk's goalie, beat Rangers in the play-offs last year, while subbing for Normie Smith of Detroit.

Canadiens will not be at full strength against Chicago in Montreal. Babe Siebert, reliable defenseman, will be dressed and probably will take a turn on the ice, but may not be able to play his best. Armand Mondou, veteran center, will not see much action, if any. He was out most of the season and is not in condition for the heavy going.

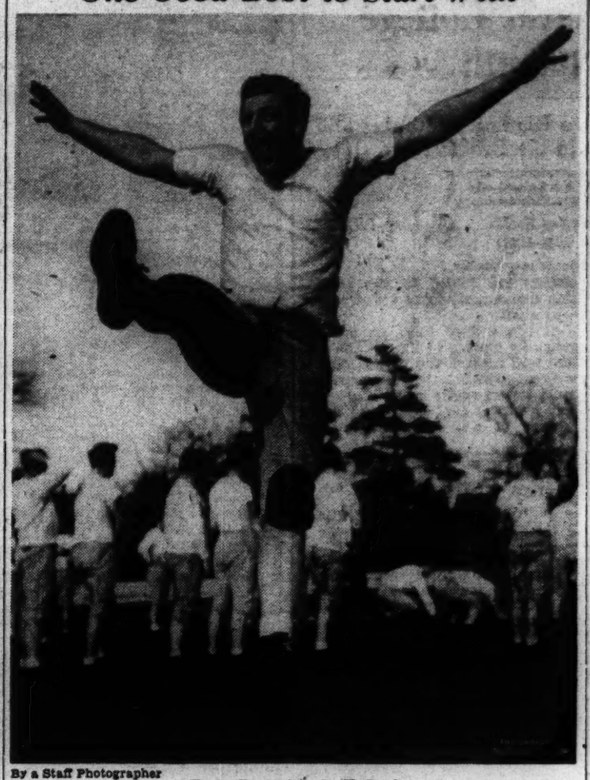
Chances Rest on Centers

Chicago's chance will rest upon the return of Doc Romnes and Carl Voss. These two centers, who are capable of wing duty, will mean much to the chances of Bill Stewart's team. It is likely that speed will predominate in this affair with Chicago attempting to body some of the faster Flying Frenchmen to equalize the gait.

Thursday night the second Chicago-Canadien game will take place in Chicago with a third, if necessary, moving back to Montreal. The New York teams will play all games in New York of course. Boston and Toronto will play their first two games in Toronto, Thursday and Saturday, with the third, fourth, and fifth in Boston, beginning a week from tonight.

W. M.

One Good Boot to Start With



By a Staff Photographer

Earle Crompton, B. U. Back

Hanley Must Rebuild Line And Find Capable Fullback

Coach Pat Hanley and his surprisingly large squad of spring football candidates settled down today for five weeks of hard work after yesterday's opening day comprised the passing out of equipment and a few limbering-up drills.

With more than 45 candidates reporting—10 more than Hanley expected—the Terrier gridmen went to work with a vim and vigor that made the coaches smile with satisfaction.

The spring training season will last until the end of April as the B. U. coaching staff has a mansized job ahead if they are to duplicate the brilliant record of last season.

As Pat and his assistant coaches, Al Kawal and Walt Holmer, took stock of their material they found that three of last year's first-string backfield men and four regular linemen, would be missing from next year's eleven because of graduation in June. In the backfield, the absentees will be Capt. Leon Spivack, Gary Famiglietti, and Lou Blaszynski. The linemen Hanley will have to replace are Felix Dixon, Maxie Miller, Al Holgerson, and Eddie Graham.

Hanley has two acute problems to solve before next season rolls around. The first is to replace Famiglietti who, in Pat's opinion, was one of the outstanding fullbacks of the East last year. The second is to rebuild the line. Both last year's regular ends, Graham and Holgerson, will not be available. Dixon, one of the Terriers' most dependable tackles, and Miller, 135-pound regular guard for two years, will be missed in the front wall.

With these positions wide open there will be plenty of competition among members of the squad to earn the right to take these duties over. As yet Pat has not formed any idea regarding who finally will win out, but says that every boy will be given an opportunity.

After the men have had several days of conditioning Hanley plans some light contact work. As the spring practice progresses the boys will be placed on teams and will run through signals and learn plays. There will be several full length scrimmages before practice closes with the possibility that one or two practice games may be played.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Walker, captain-elect of the B. U. football squad, showed his ability as a leader by organizing the practice and starting the boys off on the right foot. Pat stood in the background chatting with reporters while Walker directed the practice quite in accord with Hanley's plans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gary Famiglietti just couldn't stay away. "Go get a suit on," yelled Pat at the itching Fam. "I'll teach you how to spin." Fam was outfitted and worked with the squad.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics, was on hand to see the boys start work. "Looks like another great season ahead," he predicted.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, Harmon announced winter sports awards to both varsity and freshmen teams. Awards were given in varsity hockey, basketball, swimming, and track.

Sporting Around the Hub

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern hopes that the frost will be out of the ground at Huntington Field today in order that he may take his baseball squad out. Gallagher expected to work out on Huntington Field yesterday, but the field was not ready.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Husky mentor has been working in the Y. M. C. A. cage and reports excellent progress with his pitching candidates. Outstanding is Fenton Keyes of Waltham, southpaw, who promises to be the best portsider since 1936 when Francis Kihs was toeing the mound. He saw little service last year, but what games he did work in, he was effective.

The Boston Olympics will be forced to meet the Valleyfield Braves over the week end without their star defenseman, Art Smith. Smith was injured in the Montreal Royals game last Saturday night, and probably will be out for the remainder of the season. Coach Hago Harrington was pleased with the showing of Joe Lynch and plans to use him this week. Other members of the team are fit and anxious to go against the Braves.

♪ ♪ ♪

Basketball championship tournaments continue around Boston. On Thursday the title contests in two divisions of the Boston Park Department W. P. A. Girls Basketball League will be decided with the Charlestown Independents meeting South Boston Center and the Charlestown Seniors playing the Y. D. Club of Roslindale. The games will take place at the Vine Street Municipal Gymnasium, Roxbury. Park Commissioner William P. Long will be in charge and has announced that admission to the games is free.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's Y. M. C. A. will be well represented in the first International "Y" Sports Championship and Physical Education Congress which is to be held at Detroit, Mich., April 27 to May 1, when representatives in handball, wrestling, and aquatics will compete.

LONDON

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Harvard and Yale To Row Upstream

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22 (AP)—The Yale-Harvard varsity crew race this year will be rowed upstream on the Thames River at New London, June 24, owing to tidal conditions, the Yale Athletic Association has announced. It will start at 6:10 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, about an hour earlier than usual.

The freshman and junior varsity races which precede the feature event by several hours will be rowed downstream.

This means that the varsity contest will start at the drawbridge and end at Bartlett's Cove four miles distant. The other races starting at the Cove will be over a two-mile course.

In case of a postponement of the varsity race the Association said it would be rowed downstream at 10 a. m. Daylight Time June 25.

Lynn Quintet Accepts

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—An entry list of eight teams was completed last night in the 19th annual Eastern States Basketball tournament with the acceptance of an invitation by Lynn (Mass.) English High School. Also entered in the meet which will be held March 31-April 2 are Brown Prep, Philadelphia, Pa., defending champions; Lawrenceville (N. J.) Prep; Eastern High, Washington, D. C.; Atlantic City (N. J.) High; White Plains (N. Y.) High; Vincentian Institute, Albany, N. Y., and St. Mary's Academy, Glens Falls.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Detroit 4, Boston (N) 3.
Cincinnati 9, New York (A) 6.
St. Louis (N) 12, Brooklyn 10.
Pittsburgh 12, Chicago (N) 4.
Boston (A) 8, Kansas City 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Spring and Winter Sports

Yesterday was the first day of Spring; but if one were to look over the sporting pages and read about what is going on in the college and professional sporting world, he would see for himself that the Spring of the calendar comes in before the winter sports schedules have been completed. It is indeed true that many of those teams which are to compete during the Spring season are busy getting in shape for their coming games; but with the exception of the professional baseball teams which are busy in the South and on the Pacific Coast and the colleges on the same coast, there is little doing in any of the spring sports except in the way of preparing for the coming events.

Staff Photo
Bill Kendall
Harvard Varsity Swimmer

Winter Sports Still Active

Almost all of the so-called winter sports, such as wrestling, fencing, swimming, handball, basketball, and polo, still have some very important games scheduled. In fact, the National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling and swimming meets this coming week end are bound to furnish some of the best competition of the winter in those sports and decide individual and team titles which are highly regarded in intercollegiate sports circles. Then, too, the professional hockey leagues are entering on play offs which are to culminate a winter's season which has been highly successful from a competitive viewpoint as well as a financial one. And so it is sports which are rated as winter events carry on right into the Spring.

Spring Football Practice

We want to commend the members of the Ivy League and the United States Military and Naval Academies for coming to an agreement under which no actual football games will be played by their squads during their Spring practice. We believe that, with the date for opening of fall practice set for around the middle of September, Spring football practice is very essential not only from the viewpoint of better football; but also from the viewpoint of reducing casualties among the players to a minimum. Much can be accomplished by holding three to four weeks of practice each Spring, and due to this it is not necessary to rush things so much in the Fall. There is pressure enough on the football coaching staffs and players every Fall as it is without adding to it by giving up Spring practice. But, on the other hand, we do not believe that it is at all advisable to stage games between squads of opposing colleges in the Spring, and the nine institutions which have agreed not to hold such contests stopped a very unwise practice at its very inception.

Harvard and the N. C. A. A. Swimming Meet

After the showing made by the Harvard varsity swimming team in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League team and individual championships, it must be recognized that the Crimson has placed itself in the very first ranks of the college swimming teams of the United States. This was the second successive year that Harvard had won the Ivy League team championship, and by annexing six of the 10 individual championships, the Crimson showed that it has fine possibilities of taking one or two of the National Collegiate A. A. championship titles this week end. It also showed enough strength in the East to make it a favorite for the N. C. A. A. team championship. One does not have to go back many years to find the Crimson way down in the list of college swimmers, and it would be difficult to pick out any intercollegiate sport in which a college has made such an improvement as has been the case of the Crimson in swimming under the able coaching of Hal Ulen, former Syracuse coach. And when one considers how many of the Crimson point winners were developed from raw material, the showing is all the more pronounced.

Williams Elects Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 22—Three Williams College winter sports teams elected captains here yesterday. Robert McN. Buddington '39, of Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen to lead the basketball team; William A. Spurrier '39 of Newton, was named by the hockey team, and Orrin E. Jones of Middletown, Conn., was picked by the wrestlers.

Tuesday Nights Are Set Aside For Local Sixes

The New England Intercollegiate hockey league will have a "regular" night at the Boston Arena next year, according to Donald H. MacKenzie, assistant director of athletics at Northeastern who was recently chosen secretary of the league.

Walter Brown, general manager of the Garden and Arena, has assured league officials that Tuesday night will be set aside for the teams representing this circuit.

This arrangement solves a problem which has been a bothersome one since the inception of the league and will enable the teams of Boston College, Boston University, M. I. T., and Northeastern to be able to make definite schedules. In the past, because of major events at the Arena, the league dates were shifted from week to week.

Manager Brown met with league officials and offered the complete co-operation of the Arena. Two Friday-Saturday combinations were made available so Colby and Bowdoin could play two games on trips here, thus cutting down on traveling expenses.

The league will embrace the same eight teams as last year, with Colby, Bowdoin, New Hampshire, and Middlebury joining the four Greater Boston colleges. The league recently completed its second year with Boston University gaining possession of the Donald P. Sands Memorial Trophy.

A skeleton schedule has been worked out, with all league games included. Six Tuesday dates are only half filled, with non-league encounters to be scheduled. The official league schedule:

Nov. 29—Boston University vs. M. I. T.
Dec. 6—Northeastern vs. M. I. T.; 13—Boston College vs. Boston University.
Jan. 4—Brown vs. Boston University, Colby vs. Northeastern; 7—Northeastern vs. M. I. T., Boston College vs. Colby; 12—New Hampshire vs. M. I. T.; 17—Northeastern vs. New Hampshire; 21—Boston College vs. New Hampshire.
Feb. 7—Boston University vs. M. I. T.; 14—Northeastern vs. Boston College; M. I. T. vs. Middlebury; 17—M. I. T. vs. Colby; Northeastern vs. Bowdoin; 18—Boston University vs. Boston College; M. I. T. vs. Bowdoin; 21—Boston University vs. New Hampshire; Boston College vs. M. I. T.; 24, Boston University vs. Dartmouth.

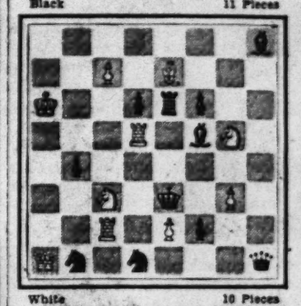
Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
March 22, 1938

Problem No. 2021
By Burney M. Marshall

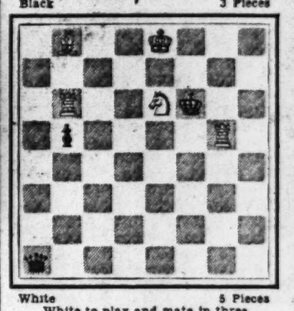
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Brisbane Courier, February, 1930. Self-pinning, clearance key.)

Problem No. 2022
By R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Grand Rapids Herald, Aug. 5, 1934)

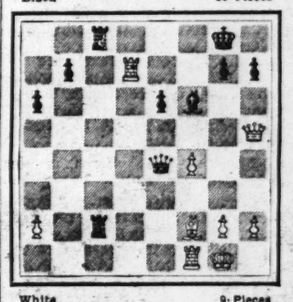
Solutions to Problems

No. 2019. R-Kt2
No. 2020. 1. Kt-R7 K-Q4ch
2. K-Q3
1. ——— K-B4ch
2. K-B3
1. ——— R-K or K2
2. Q-R5, Kt5, B5
1. ——— *R else*
2. Q-K6ch

End-Game No. 400. This is what Alekhine gives to win: 1 K-Kt3, K-Kt4; 2 P-K6, P-R5ch; 3 K-K2, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-R7 K-B3; 5 P-K7, K-Q2; 6 B-B6, P-B5; 7 K-Kt (containing the classical position in which the K stops the three passed pawns), K-K; 2 P-K5 K-B2; 9 P-K6ch, K-K; 10 B-Kt5, Kt-R; 11 B-R4, Kt-Kt3; 12 B-B6 and wins. But Alekhine does not give the line after 1 K-Kt3, K-Q2. The win is certainly not very clear, if it can be forced.

End-Game No. 401

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Hastings Premier Reserves Tournament, 1937-8. Illingworth defeats Hammond.)

Notes

The foreign masters invited to play in the Margate Premier Tournament, from April 30 to 29 at Margate, England, are Alekhine, Book, Spielmann, Petrov, and Schmidt. The last named takes the place of Keres, who will be engaged in a 20-game match with Stahlberg in Sweden at the time. Schmidt is Estonia's second best, and last year won a tournament at Parnu a point ahead of Keres, Flohr, and Stahlberg.

Capablanca played in a small double-round tournament in Paris during January without the loss of a single game. The scores: Capablanca, 8; Rossolimo, 7½; Cukierman, 5½; M. Romi and Znosko-Borowski, 4 each; Angiares, 1.

According to the March British Chess Magazine, the permanent tournament committee of the Hotel Panhans, Semmering, Austria, is planning a quadrangular tournament for this summer with Alekhine, Capablanca, Euwe, and Keres as the contestants. All have agreed to play, but details have not yet been worked out. Perhaps recent political changes in Austria will interfere, but in any case the problem of satisfying each with a proper honorarium remains to be settled.

The National championship preliminaries are now under way at the Marshall, Manhattan, and West Side Chess Clubs, New York. The leading two in each section will qualify for the finals, to begin April 2 in Rockefeller Center, Center Service Auditorium, Room 735, RCA Building.

"A Breviary of Chess"

Dr. Tartakower has been well known as both writer and master for many years. Those who have access to foreign chess periodicals frequently find theoretical articles and profusely annotated games. In "A Breviary of Chess" he turns his attention to the beginner. Dividing his work into four books: The Elements, The Openings, The Middle Game, and The End Game, he gives the beginner clear information and advice.

It is, of course, difficult for any but a beginner to judge a work intended for beginners, but this work, in presentation, style, number of diagrams, and comprehensiveness, should prove very helpful for those who take up the game without the aid of experienced instructors.

David McKay Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers, and the list price is $3. The book is attractively bound and contains 267 pages.

A portion of Tartakower's "Breviary" which will interest experienced players as well as beginners is the selection of 50 miniature games, some of which were played with well-known masters on one side or the other. Naturally such short games do not occur very often between players of the master class, but the one below is an exception and was played in the Baden-Baden tournament of 1925.

Queen's Pawn Game

Grunfeld White	Torre Black	Grunfeld White	Torre Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	9 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	10 Kt-K5	Q-B3
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	11 P-B3	KtxKt
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	12 PxKt(K5)	B-B4ch
5 Castles	B-Q3	13 K-R	KtxPch
6 P-B4	P-KR3	14 PxKt	Q-R3ch
7 Q-B3	Castles	15 B-R3	QxB mate
8 P-Kt3	Kt-K5		

White's twelfth move was a surprising blunder for a master to make. Torre has returned to his native Mexico and has been out of competition for about 10 years. The Indian master Sultan Khan, who made a great reputation a few years ago has also dropped from international competition and has returned to India.

Brown Baseball Starts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22 (AP)—Thirty players reported to Coach Jack Kelleher as the Brown baseball squad held its first outdoor drill yesterday. The Bears have three weeks in which to prepare for their first game against Lowell Textile April 9.

N. E. College Baseball

Elon College (N. C.) 6, Springfield 5.

Commerce and Finance

Business Symposium Finds Basis Laid for Gradual Recovery

Business and Industry

Oil Seizure Brings Repercussions

No More Property to Be Expropriated, President Cardenas Declares

MEXICO CITY, March 22 (AP)—President Lazaro Cardenas assured Mexican industry today that expropriation of foreign oil companies was "exceptional" and no similar measure was in prospect against other business.

As the Treasury department took the first steps toward fixing the sum to be paid the 17 British and American oil companies for loss of their $400,000,000 properties, President Cardenas gave his assurances to industry in general in a statement that:

"No other measures which might affect the confidence of the country will be taken against other business, properties, bank deposits, values and other investments, which the government is ready to protect in accordance with the law."

To Protect Business

He said he spoke now to erase fears "which without foundation might be created, or have been created, as a result of rumors spread by parties interested in seeing that the measure which the government was compelled to take in regard to the oil properties, be misinterpreted and distorted."

The president said his government would take necessary steps to protect and encourage investments and business enterprises which might aid the economical development of the country and bring benefits of social character.

Secretary of the Treasury Eduardo Suarez invited representatives of the 17 expropriated oil companies to confer with him on indemnity for their property and the terms of payment.

Labor is planning a great parade here Wednesday to demonstrate its support of the Government for taking over the oil industry.

Meanwhile, there developed the prospect of financial changes, an aftermath to the oil reorganization.

Foreign exchange dealings were suspended by the Central Bank of Mexico last week, and other banks have followed suit.

Two Exchange Rates

There now are reports among bankers that the Government is expected to establish two rates for the peso-dollar exchange, one for purchase of needed materials for industry, the other for purchase of luxuries and "unnecessary" transfers of money abroad.

The "industrial peso" rate probably would be around 3.60 pesos to the dollar, that for luxuries considerably higher,—to discourage any great flight of national currency.

(The peso was offered in New York yesterday at 3.60 to the dollar.)

NOGALES, Ariz., March 21 (AP)—Federal troops controlled the city of Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, tonight, reports reaching the border said, after armed agrarians relinquished possession of mills and municipal buildings they had seized earlier in the day as a protest against the policies of the local administration.

The Nogales Herald reported three rice and flour mills, closed when 200 armed agrarians took complete control of the city, were reopened after Federal troops under Col. Avila Blanco assumed control of the city. No property damage was reported.

Agrarian leaders, border dispatches said, agreed to withdraw from the city pending outcome of a petition asking Gov. Roman Yocupicio of Sonora to oust the city administration of Presidente (Mayor) Felix Verduzco.

Agrarian leaders claimed Verduzco's administration was hostile to their interests. Obregon is a city of 10,000 inhabitants in the center of the rich Yaqui valley. It is about 300 miles south of here.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mexican Eagle Oil Company, a Royal Dutch Shell affiliate whose properties in Mexico were among the foreign interests seized by the Government, assured its stockholders today that "every possible step will be taken to protect their interests."

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Four American oil companies filed a brief with Secretary Hull today, claiming a "manifest denial of justice" in Mexico and asking the support of the United States Government.

The companies were the Huasteca Petroleum Company, Standard Oil of California, the Mexico-Sinclair Petroleum Corporation and the Penn-Mex Fuel Company.

Their properties in Mexico were expropriated by the Mexican Government after a refusal by oil companies to pay additional wages awarded their employees by the Mexican labor courts.

The oil companies want the State Department to take direct diplomatic action in Mexico City to help them settle their differences with the Mexican Government.

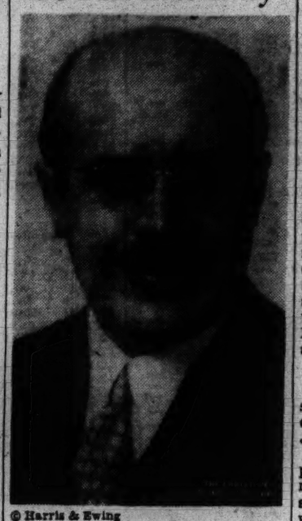
LAREDO, Texas, March 22 (AP)—Thirty oil operators and their families crossed the border into Laredo today as a result of the Mexican Government's expropriation of American and British oil properties. Some remained here to await developments and others continued northward.

Word was received here that Monterrey would join other Mexican cities tomorrow in closing business houses six hours as "a mark of appreciation" toward the action of President Lazaro Cardenas. All federal, state, and city branches will observe the celebration.

Columbia Pictures Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corporation and subsidiaries, for the six months ended December 26 last, today reported net income of $451,061 after taxes and charges, equal to $1 a common share, against $629,771 or $1.77 a common share in the like period. The company, which produces and distributes motion pictures, has studios in Hollywood, and offices in New York City.

To Talk Indemnity



© Harris & Ewing

Eduardo Suarez
Secretary of the Mexican Treasury

Canadian Pacific Orders Equipment To Cost $15,000,000

MONTREAL (CP)—Orders for new equipment just placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway were estimated to call for an expenditure of approximately $15,000,000.

While the C. P. R.'s announcement did not give the cost of the 35 locomotives and 2,800 freight cars, an informed source estimated the cars, apart from 50 to be built in the company's own shops, would cost about $9,340,000 and the engines $5,660,000.

Under this estimate, the car construction program would be distributed on the following basis:

Canadian Car and Foundry, Ltd., Montreal, 1,000 box cars, 50 automobile cars, 200 stone cars and 200 flat cars, $4,770,000;

National Steel Car Corporation, Montreal, 950 box cars, 200 hopper cars and 100 gondolas, $4,350,000;

Eastern Car Company, New Glasgow, N. S., 50 concentrate cars, $250,000.

In the company's own shops, 50 overhead tank refrigerating cars are to be built. Their cost was not known.

There was no estimate, either, on how the expenditure for locomotives was divided between the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston, Ont., and the Montreal Locomotive Works.

Fifteen "improved Pacific type" engines are to be constructed at Kingston and 10 Hudson type engines at the Montreal works.

May Act to Dissolve Chesapeake Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—A possible move to dissolve the Chesapeake Corp., former Van Sweringen holding company, was indicated in an announcement by Charles L. Bradley, president, of a special meeting of stockholders on April 4.

Mr. Bradley said the meeting was called because "there had been under discussion from time to time among the directors and officers the possible sale of the corporation's holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio reference stock and Pere Marquette common, disposition of the proceeds of any sale of such stock, possible dissolution of the corporation and other matters of importance to its stockholders."

Chesapeake Corp. is a subsidiary of Alleghany Corporation, former Van Sweringen top holding company, now controlled by Robert L. Young, Allan Kirby and associates, through shares purchased from George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., capitalist.

Southern Pacific Objects to Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an objection to Examiner J. V. Walsh's proposed plan for reorganization of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway.

The Southern Pacific, which owns 87.3 per cent of the Cotton Belt's stock, said Mr. Walsh's plan "deals much too drastically" with present preferred and common stock and "unnecessarily shifts numerical control from present stockholders."

Mr. Walsh's recommendations would reduce Southern Pacific's stock ownership from 87.3 per cent to less than 50 per cent.

Walter E. Meyer, New York financier, objected to the Walsh proposal because it "failed to investigate the motives of Southern Pacific" in connection with the reorganization proceedings.

Stability of Cattle Prices Seen by Federal Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said it expected cattle prices to remain relatively stable near present levels during the next several months.

It said slaughter supplies of better grades of cattle probably would increase during the spring months. No price decline was likely to follow, it explained, in view of the fact that supplies dropped sharply during the October-January period.

Only a considerable upturn in industrial activity and employment, it said, could be expected to improve prices.

Empire Sheet Earns $243,415

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—James M. Hill, president of the Empire Sheet and Tin Plate Company, reported that 1937 earnings were $243,415, before bond interest and depreciation. Net sales were $6,212,191, a gain of $1,300,000 over 1936, when the company showed a $151,420 deficit.

Japan Studies Possibility of Oil Agreement With Mexico

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—Government sources said today that Mexico's expropriation of American and British oil companies was being studied by Japanese authorities for the possibilities it holds for an oil import agreement with Mexico.

Japan needs oil sources badly; its own resources can meet only a small part of its needs. It has a large, modern fleet of tankers which would enable it to bring its purchases home. Since the conflict between Mexico and the foreign companies arose there have been suggestions that Mexico might have trouble selling and delivering its exportable oil.

Gives Mexican View

It was said, however, that the situation had not developed far enough to warrant positive steps by Japan.

Moreover, an official informant pointed out, President Cardenas sent messages to all Mexican diplomats abroad declaring that his conflict with American and British interests would not cause, "the Mexican Government to drift an inch from its moral solidarity with the democratic countries of the world."

This informant declined to comment on meaning of this statement for Japan, leagued with Germany and Italy in a fascist bloc against communism.

Discussing military aspects of the Mexican oil situation, informed persons pointed out that the Mexican supply might be useless unless it could be piped to the west coast to obviate the necessity of bringing it through the Panama Canal.

Ships Are Idle

Since 1936 Japan has been building, in addition to ordinary tankers, whaling ships with large oil capacity, trying to expand her whaling industry. A number of these ships, it was said, have been lying idle for lack of cargoes, and the government has been considering various plans to put them to work.

Japan, with the world's third largest navy, draws most of her oil from sources in California and the Dutch East Indies controlled by her foremost naval rivals, the United States and Britain.

Since 1935 she has been at odds with the principal American and British suppliers because she evicted them from the Manchoukuo market. At one time in her search for other sources of supply she even turned to Soviet Russia, which she regards as first of her potential enemies.

Long-and-Short-Haul Clause Seen Adverse To Water Commerce

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate committee heard testimony that repeal of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act would defeat the Government's efforts to encourage water commerce.

The Pettengill bill, already approved by the House, provides for elimination of the clause, which prohibits railroads from charging a lower rate for a long haul than for a shorter haul over the same route in the same direction.

F. S. Davis of Boston, representing various chambers of commerce and other organizations, told the committee the Pettengill bill would tend to destroy the usefulness of 47 deep draft harbors in New England, which cost the Government $60,000,000 to develop.

Frank M. Shook, witness for the Tri-State Packers Association of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, said passage of the bill would create a "chaotic condition" because cheap water transportation had given members of his Association advantage over competitors in certain markets.

Bond Maturities Total $15,012,300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during April will total $15,012,300, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 68, of which 8 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

April 1

Galv., Houston & Hend. R. R. "A" 5½s	$1,061,000
Little Rock Ry. & Elec. Co. Ref. & Ext. 6s	1,017,500
Manufacturers Finance Co. 5s	1,700,000
N. Y. Central R. R. Serial "B" 1½% Notes	2,000,000
N. Y. Dock Serial 5% Notes	5,500,000
Penna. R. R. Co. Gen. Eq. Tr. "B" 5s	1,340,000
Rail & River Coal Co. 1st 5s	1,043,000
April 15	
N. Y. Central R. R. Eq. Tr. 4½s	1,100,000

March maturities amounted to $22,237,500 and the 72 issues and portions of issues falling due in May total $27,148,400.

Sees Harm to Cocoa Crop In Holding-Back Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuation of the holding back of the cocoa crop on the Gold Coast may result in an almost complete destruction of the crop, E. A. Canaliso, former president of the New York Cocoa Exchange, stated at a lecture held under the auspices of the Commodity Club of New York. Serious damage now is inevitable, he said.

For the first five months native chieftains and farmers on the Gold Coast have held back the cocoa crop in the hope of obtaining higher prices. "The collapse of the hold-up," Mr. Canaliso added, "would merely provide a comfortable supply of cocoa for world requirements, while the destruction of the crop would mean a scarcity of supplies."

The turnover of cocoa on the New York Cocoa Exchange last year was almost 275 per cent of the total world production for that year, according to Mr. Canaliso. Exchange deliveries represented only 3½ per cent of the volume, but nearly 10 per cent of the production, he added.

Business Decline Over, Slow Rise On Way, Say Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Gradual improvement of economic conditions, rather than a sudden acceleration of trade, is the expectation of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, advanced here with the forecasts of nine other commercial and industrial leaders during a radio symposium on the "spring outlook for business."

"There is evidence of resistance to further business and economic decline, indicating that the liquidation period has about subsided," Mr. Roper said in the radiocast over the National Broadcasting Corporation network last night. "While an immediate dynamic upturn is not to be expected, factors that now stimulate confidence, coupled with seasonal influences, should augment the rate of activity during the ensuing months. In many instances inventories have reached the points of bare subsistence, and must be replenished to meet accumulated consumer need."

Some Less Optimistic

Four of the nine representatives of business and industry were far less optimistic than the Secretary of Commerce, and two of them—Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers, and T. M. Girdler, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, urged Congress to enact measures encouraging to private enterprise.

Besides these three speakers those participating in the symposium were Edwin S. Friendly, chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Morris W. Haft, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the cloak and suit industry; Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association; J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute; Joseph M. Schenck, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association, and Dr. John F. Anderson, president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

Featured in the discussion was the consensus that while no abrupt transformation to prosperity could be anticipated in the United States, fundamental adjustments essential to national well-being were being made.

In the case of railroads, the recent rate increases should help to place the carriers on sounder financial footing, according to Mr. Pelley. He added that efforts were under way to reduce expenses by slashing the pay of railway employees.

"We look forward to a continuance, and, it is hoped, for an increase in the demand for petroleum products in 1938," said Mr. Byles. He recalled that last year America's 30,000,000 motor vehicles used a record amount of oils and gasoline.

Diminishing inventories and indications of an improvement in consumer demand lent hopes of an increase in the steel rate this spring, in Mr. Girdler's opinion. He tempered the statement, however, by adding:

"Before there can be any real sustained recovery either in steel or industry generally, some way must be found to put capital to work in this country. The anxious eyes of many millions of Americans are focused on Congress in the hope that it will help restore confidence by the revision of laws which now discourage people from investing their savings in business enterprises."

Auto Glut Eased

Successful in its attempts to dispose of a glut of used automobiles, the automobile industry looked forward to a profitable season, Mr. MacCauley said. With the beginning of the spring motoring season, increased use of automobiles would accelerate demand for the industry's products, he held.

"We shall return to normal progress and prosperity only when the 30,000,000 Americans engaged in industry and trade compel an end to the restriction and regimentation to which they have been and still are subjected," Mr. Friendly declared.

Mr. Willis thought that while the grocery business during the first quarter of 1938 had compared favorably with that of 1937, there had been retarding influences of insecurity and fear.

"We are looking hopefully to Congress to give us encouragement both by an indication of friendly attitudes toward business and through revision of laws which have proved burdensome, he declared.

No retrenchment in the garment industry's campaign to make Americans style-conscious and well dressed was foreseen by Mr. Haft. As the 12,000 firms in his group followed such a course, an increased demand for products could be anticipated, he thought.

Meanwhile, the motion picture industry is moving ahead, confident that American demands for entertainment will insure it a sound place in domestic economy, according to Mr. Schenck.

"We believe in the future and are doing our utmost to restore the prosperity we believe must come," he said. "Never in the history of the motion picture industry have so many important and excellent features been placed in production."

C. & O. Sees Revenues Up 1.76 P. C. With New Rates

CLEVELAND, (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway estimated the recent freight rate incrases would, at the 1937 traffic level, bring an increase of $2,100,000 or 1.76 per cent, in its total freight revenue.

Pere Marquette estimated it would benefit by $1,819,000, or 7.3 per cent, at the 1937 level, and another C. & O. subsidiary, Nickel Plate, estimated its total freight revenue would increase by $2,200,000, or 5.5 per cent.

C. & O.'s percentage benefit is small because much of the road's traffic is bituminous coal, on which the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to increase rates.

Prices of Commodities Seen Unresponsive to War Scares

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the surprising aspects of last week's markets here was the comparative indifference of commodities to the war scare.

Many persons had assumed that such alarums automatically were followed by rising staple prices. Last year European rearmament programs were given as one of the major causes of the rapid run-up in commodity prices throughout the list from cotton to zinc.

Subsequent developments, however, ending with last week's market action, have caused a reappraisal of this view. In the first place, not all commodities can reasonably be expected to benefit in price by international conflict. In 1914, a number of commodities were lower in December than in July, including cotton (down from 13 cents to 7½), coffee, copper, and silk. The decline in cotton can be easily ascribed to the fact that Germany was very shortly cut off from American markets, that Lancashire operations were somewhat disturbed by mobilization, and also that textiles are a war need that only becomes imperative after a period of time. Silk, as a luxury in those days, naturally lost markets. The decline in copper could also be attributed in part to the loss of German markets.

Armament Boom Ineffective

A further cause for doubt of too simple a theory was seen in the fact that the allegedly armament-inspired boom last year extended to all commodities whether likely to become military necessities or not, and though rearmament continued through the year, prices even of military necessities joined the general decline.

Commodities have been in a slow decline since early this month, both spots and futures, with volume in the futures markets slowly increasing. Turnover was estimated by the Journal of Commerce here as up 19 per cent in the second week over the first, and up again last week some 12 per cent over the second. But out of 13 leading futures contract markets eight last week showed net declines, including the two leaders, wheat and cotton, and only four showed increases—corn, coffee, world sugar, and copper. Only the two last can properly be considered war commodities or military necessities of the first order.

Wheat, for instance, though it rallied slightly on the two days of acute international alarm, slid down a net 1½ cents further principally on statistical news. Spring wheat intentions to plant were announced at 22,282,000 acres, only very slightly lower than last year's 23,750,000 acres planted to winter wheat.

Wheat Price Outlook Dubious

Unlike the cotton planters, the wheat people are calmly ignoring the advice and warnings of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of last year's roughly 70,000,000 acres planted to wheat (against a pre-war average of some 45,000,000 acres), about 15,000,000 were ultimately abandoned. No such abandonment seems likely this year, though the unknown factor of the crop-scare months from April to June may still bring it.

The Argentine crop this winter was unusually good, offsetting the near-failure of the Argentine crop, and world import requirements have been receding in the last two years. The Institute of Agriculture at Rome says winter wheat acreage in the northern hemisphere this year is nearly as large as last year's all-time record. There was a slight weather score last month which vanished with good rains.

So the outlook for wheat is hardly favorable. Our last year's bumper crop of 875,000,000 bushels, which was 200,000,000 bushels above our estimated domestic needs, escaped falling down a price skid like that of cotton (from 14 cents down to 8 in six months) only by the accident of a near failure in Canadian wheat. As it is, the May contract has fallen from $1.32 last summer down to a present 87½ cents per bushel, or about 33 per cent.

Cotton Price Still Down

Cotton lost its upward momentum about three weeks ago and the July contract last week tumbled almost to 8½ cents, off about ¾-cent in three weeks. The elements of bearish surprise to explain this drop seem less than in the case of wheat. The heavy carry-over from last year's 18,700,000-bale record crop has been known for some time. Consumption by the domestic textile industry averaged only 450,000 bales monthly between November and January and fell to 425,000 bales in February against a record average at this time last year of about 750,000 bales per month. Exports have been disappointing in the last four weeks, having totaled only 419,000 bales against 543,000 in the same period a year ago.

But on the other hand intentions to plant show a remarkable conformity to the AAA recommendation of 26,500,000 acres as this year's proper planted area, though this decline from last year's approximate 34,000,000 acres would be the sharpest on record. Cotton growers' acquiescence is attributed to two causes—the much increased powers of the Government to force co-operation under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 over the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936; and second, the fact that spot cotton now is below 9 cents and a year ago it was about 14.

The above-mentioned acreage is expected, on the basis of recent average yield, to produce about 11,000,000 bales, though last year's record yield might indicate a permanent tendency of farmers to plant on the better land and take better care of it.

Sugar Again Weak

Domestic sugar was again weak. Duty-paid raws are selling between 3.05 and 3.10 cents, or well below the lower range which the trade had taken as the government's intention last fall under the Sugar Act of 1937. First intimation that the AAA might want lower prices was given in December when the Secretary of Agriculture announced a 1938 quota of 6,861,000 tons, well above what the trade expects to be the actual requirements for this year. It was assumed that the AAA knew how bearish this figure sounded, but would take the edge off it this year by allowing the unused quotas, almost certain in domestic beet and Philippine cane, to run off without reallocation.

About a month ago Secretary Wallace wrote a long letter reverting to his old semi-fued with the beet people by opening that, far from being dissatisfied with present sugar levels they ought to remember that even at present prices the sugar quota system gives them a subsidy of about 2.60 cents per pound of sugar at the expense of the consumer. So the trade turned gloomy again. War talk had no influence on domestic sugar futures as the domestic market is so thoroughly walled off now by the quota system from the world market that it has only a single vulnerable point—the ocean lane from the Philippines.

Does Control Level Prices

Copper had a brief war market last week, but the rise of a net 12 points in the local futures market might equally be explained on the basis of copper statistics recently published for February. While they showed a further increase in domestic stocks, it was smaller than in previous months, and an actual excess abroad of consumption over production was shown.

Rubber broke to a new low despite the fact that the International Rubber Regulation Committee recently announced a 1938 second-quarter quota cut down to 60 per cent, or back to the 1934 level, from the 70 per cent of the first quarter and the 90 per cent of the 1937 last half.

Tin also was soft though the International Tin Committee has cut the quota for coming months down to 55 per cent, only two steps down from the 110 per cent of last year. World sugar was firm, recovering from a recent slump caused by estimates of high Central European production and lower requirements from importing countries.

Cocoa and hides showed among the sharpest declines of the week. These are uncontrolled commodities. But it can hardly be said that the week's fluctuations, or those of recent months, indicate any greater stability in the controlled than the uncontrolled commodities. Controlled commodities include cotton, rubber, tin, silk, world sugar and world copper. Uncontrolled commodities include wheat, corn, cocoa, and hides. The fluctuations have in general been about as wide in one category as the other.

Shipment of Gold Arrives From London

NEW YORK (AP)—The S. S. Queen Mary arrived March 21 with 40 iron-bound boxes containing almost $3,000,000 of gold bars in her hold, the first of the yellow metal to arrive here from London since last October.

It was the first consignment of "hot metal" to scurry here in the latest flight of foreign capital from abroad. Flaring of war threats in central Europe last week as Germany absorbed Austria and cast a longing eye toward Czechoslovakia started fugitive funds moving toward Belgium, then London, and finally the "safer haven" of the United States.

Gold arriving consigned to banks, totaled exactly $2,985,000, of which $2,254,000 was from England and $731,000 from India, the Federal Reserve Bank reported.

Around $10,000,000 additional gold is expected within a few days on later boats.

Loans to Business Up in Some Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans to business increased last week in the Boston, Cleveland, Richmond and Chicago district, but decreased again in New York City and in the San Francisco districts, the Federal Reserve Board said.

For the 12 districts, loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes declined $7,000,000. Gains of $4,000,000 each, however, were reported by the Boston and Cleveland districts, and $3,000,000 each in the Richmond and Chicago districts. New York City business loans dropped $15,000,000 and in San Francisco, the loss was $5,000,000.

The weekly report from banks in 101 leading cities also showed an increase of $20,000,000 in holdings of Government and Government-guaranteed securities and a decline of $7,000,000 in holdings of other securities. Demand deposits fell, due to mid-month transactions, by $179,000,000.

U. S. Settles Kreuger Estate Income Tax Claims

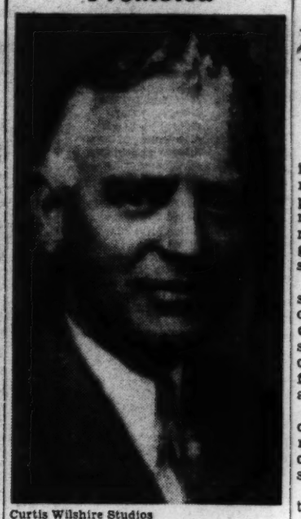
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has settled income tax claims totaling $3,458,770 against the estate of the late Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king, records of the tax appeals board disclosed.

The board did not state the amount of the stipulated payments but said the "commissioner of internal revenue had accepted a sum in settlement."

Sharon Steel Omits Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Sharon Steel Corporation took no action on a common stock dividend, although the regular dividend of $1.25 a preferred share has been declared payable April 1 to stock of record March 25. The company, engaged in the manufacture of strip steel, with active plants at Sharon, Pa., and Poland Township, Ohio, last year paid four dividends of 30 cents each on the common.

Promoted



Curtis Wilshire Studios

A. C. Galbraith
Elected a Vice-President of the Union Oil Company. Mr. Galbraith Has Been Identified With the Company for 22 Years

SEC Requests N. Y. Court to Postpone Whitney Sentence

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has requested New York legal authorities to postpone for two weeks sentence on Richard Whitney, bankrupt former New York Stock Exchange president.

Chairman William O. Douglas sent a message to Ambrose V. McCall, assistant attorney general of New York State, and Thomas E. Dewey, district attorney for New York County, asking postponement to give the commission time to complete its own investigation of the Whitney failure.

Up to now the commission has remained in the background, announcing merely that it was conducting its own investigation.

Mr. Whitney faces sentence on pleas of guilty to two grand larceny indictments returned after the collapse of the Wall Street brokerage firm of Richard Whitney & Co.

"Some private hearings have been held," said Mr. Douglas' message, "but many phases of the case which are peculiarly our concern have not at yet been made a matter of record.

"It would be desirable from our point of view if Richard Whitney could be kept available for examination by us for a period of two weeks beyond March 28.

"Accordingly we would appreciate it if you would transmit these facts to the court to see if imposition of sentence could be postponed until April 11."

FHLB Debenture Issue Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—The offering of a new issue of $23,500,000 of five-year, 2 per cent, consolidated debentures, Series "D," of the Federal Home Loan Banks, priced at $100 and due April 1, 1943, was announced by Preston Delano, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. The issue is to refund the major part of the $24,700,000 of one-year, 1½ per cent debentures due April 1, 1938.

'Old Guard' May Be Excluded From Governing Board

NEW YORK, (AP)—After a meeting of the New York Stock Exchange nominating committee it was reported a group of members had registered strong opposition to the naming as candidates for the new governing committee any of the so-called "old guard" members.

The committee rejected a proposal that the members present vote on the question of "old guard" exclusion, but it was indicated its sponsors would start the circulation of a petition on the stock exchange floor to canvass the sentiment of all the members.

Another suggestion made to the committee was that it decline to nominate for the new governing committee any members who had served as governors before 1935.

The "old guard," is looked upon as the sector of the membership opposed to reform.

March 21 was the third and final session of the nominating committee held to permit members to suggest names for candidates for the new board of governors, to be voted on at the May 9 election.

Altogether, 216 names were suggested at the three meetings.

The name of Robert P. Boylan, of Clement, Curtis & Co., was suggested for chairman of the board of governors, the seventh suggested for the post.

The nominating committee will report its choices April 11.

The exchange recently voted administrative reorganization which calls for scrapping of the present governing committee of 50, "hiring" of a paid full-time president, and reducing of the number of standing committees from 17 to7.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 89

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 9, 1938, for the quarter ending March 31, 1938, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Cruising?

You can plan the whole thing in your armchair, with a copy of The Christian Science Monitor in your hand. The Monitor carries advertising of cruises, hotels, travel agents, and banks, to help with arrangements. Then look up Monitor-advertised shops for the smart things to wear and the kind of luggage that makes porters anywhere snap to attention.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	542,230
1938 Volume to date	59,448,780
1937 Volume to date	150,711,236

Leading Stocks Decline 1 to 3 Or More Points

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Light offerings were sufficient to depress stocks 1 to 3 or more points in today's market.

With dealings running at the rate of only some 700,000 shares for the five hours, leading steels, motors, rubbers, mail orders, rails and specialties backed away after a half-hearted recovery attempt at the opening.

There was little pick-up in either volume or support near the final period.

Speculative forces, for some time pinning hopes for a revival on tax revision, seemed decidedly chilled when Undersecretary Roswell Magill of the Treasury, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, voiced administrative disapproval of most tax changes which had been proposed.

Foreign Marts Uneven

The foreign picture provided scant inspiration for market operations either way. Trends in markets abroad were indecisive.

Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pullman, Union Carbide, Western Union, J. I. Case, Philip Morris and Johns-Manville.

Utilities exhibited some resistance. Westinghouse flopped about 4 points at the worst on trade estimates the concern's first quarter earnings would make an unusually poor showing against profits in the 1937 period.

American Smelting, Howe Sound and U. S. Smelting, with important holdings in Mexico, rallied as much as 2 points in the morning from their relapse of yesterday on assurances from the southern republic's president that expropriation of foreign oil properties would not necessarily be extended to other industries. The mining stocks later lost come-back vigor.

Some Bonds Rise

A recovery in the bond market lost headway today but many issues retained advances ranging to more than a point.

Outstanding was extension of a rally in the United States Government bond list. Gains in late dealings ranged to nearly a full point in some of the less active loans.

Stock recipe bonds, recently depressed by the European war scare, also pushed ahead. Up 1 to more than 2 points were Poland 8s, Italy 7s, Milan 6½s, German 5½s and Poland 6½s.

Domestic corporate issues were uneven. There was more liquidation in railroad issues, resulting in moderate losses for Missouri Pacific loans, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s of 1956 and Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped.

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The curb market lost early gains today as selling pressure developed over a wide front in late trading.

Losers of major fractions to a point or more around the final hour included Newmount Mining, Aluminum Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Sherwin Williams. Babcock & Wilcox jumped around 4 on moderate turnover. American Gas & Electric dropped nearly a point, while most utilities chalked up fractional losses.

Resisting the downtrend were Montgomery Ward "A," ahead nearly 2, Lake Shore and American Cyanamid "B," up fractionally.

Wheat Prices Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, March 22—Wheat in Chicago rose late today after setbacks that took the market down to long-time new low price records.

Leading trade authorities here said there was a growing sentiment in Chicago grain circles that recent extreme weakness of the Liverpool market was based not on news but on a desire for low-priced ownership, particularly of United States wheat. A factor in late rallies of wheat values here was a forecast of freezing temperatures in parts of Oklahoma and Texas.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅝ higher compared with yesterday's finish, may 86-86⅛, July 83¼-⅜, corn unchanged to ¼ lower, May 59⅜, July 61½, and oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed steady despite profit taking sales in some sections of the list earlier in the day. Speculative traders have decided to remain out of the market until the government's budget estimate is announced and new buying has been restricted somewhat. The gilt-edged group moved higher and transatlantic shares rallied from their lows of the day. Some industrials sold off and oils were easier. German bonds closed a point down.

Paris—Price changes were mixed in the bourse today with industrials showing fractional changes. Rentes finished 15 to 60 centimes higher and Suez Canal gained 175 francs. Banking issues remained quiet while government bonds closed firm.

Liverpool—Continued pressure of Australian offers and excellent growing weather in western Europe caused wheat futures to sell off and close ¾d to 1¼d lower. Prices rallied slightly at the finish on March covering.

Brown Shoe Cuts Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Brown Shoe Company will cut wage rates 10 per cent throughout its 20 units. Both office and factory employees numbering approximately 10,000 are affected. Vice-President E. R. McCarthy said the reduction was necessary because of competition of New England factories, where lower wage scales are already in effect.

1938 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

45 36¼ Abbott Lab (1.80a) 1 40 40 40 —2
52 34½ Acme Stl (2) 3 34½ 34½ 34½ Mar16
10⅝ 8¼ Adams Exp (.40g) 15 8⅞ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
20¾ 19 Adams-Millis (2a) 3 19 19 19 Mar19
23 19½ Addressog (1.40) 3 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞ — ¾
2 1⅝ Advance Rumely 3 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ Mar18
58¼ 48½ Air Reduction (3a) 10 51 49 49 —3⅛
1¼ ¼ Air-Way El Appl 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ Mar21
13⅜ 9⅝ Alas Juneau(.80a) 13 10 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
1⅛ 1 Allegheny Corp 4 1⅛ 1 1
17⅜ 12 Alleghany pf sw 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝ —9¼
17⅞ 8 Alleghany pf$3ww 2 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅜
17½ 10 Alleghany pf$40ww 2 10 10 10 Mar17
17½ 13¼ Allegheny pr pf 3 13¼ 13¼ 13½ Mar11
21¾ 15½ Allegheny Steel 4 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼ — ⅛
9⅞ 6½ Allen Industries 1 6½ 6½ 6½
176½ 134 Al Chem & Dye (6) 4 154⅞ 152½ 152½ —2½
9⅝ 8 Allied Kid (1) 6 8 8 8
14⅜ 10¼ Allied Mills (2g) 8 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ — ½
9⅜ 6½ Allied Strs 22 6⅝ 6 6 — ⅛
53¾ 42 Allied St pf (5) 1 46½ 46½ 46½ — ⅜
51¾ 38 Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e) 34 45⅝ 43 43½ —1½
15¼ 11⅝ Alpha P Cem (2) 2 12 12 12 + ⅛
3⅜ 1⅞ Amal Leather 7 2 1⅞ 2 Mar21
30¼ 25¾ Amal Leath pf 3 15 14⅝ 14⅝ Mar16
72½ 57 Amerada Corp (2) 2 62 63 63 —1½
66 53½ Am Ag Ch Del (1⅛e) 4 52½ 52½ 52½ +1
15⅞ 11 Am Bk Note (⅛e) 2 12 12 12 + ⅛
42½ 29⅞ Am Bk Shoe (¼e) 4 31½ 31 31 — ½
91½ 70¾ Am Can (4) 12 84⅜ 81 81 —4½
167 163 Am Can pf (7) 1 161½ 161½ 161½ —1¾
77½ 18¼ Am Car&Fdy(¼g) 10 19⅜ 18¾ 19¼ — ¼
50 36 Am Car&F pf (4g) 1 36 36 36 Mar18
17⅜ 12½ Am Ch & Cab (¼e) 4 13¼ 13 13 — ½
100½ 89½ Am Ch&Cbl pf (5) 1 89½ 89½ 89½ Feb 18
105½ 95 Am Chicle (4a) 2 103 103 103 Mar21
8½ 6 Am Colortype 1 6½ 6½ 6½
13¾ 10½ Am Com Alco (½g) 3 11 10¾ 10¾ o—1
16¾ 11 Am Crystal S (¾e) 1 11 11 11
4¾ 3 Am Encaus Tiling 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
6½ 5 Am European 1 5 5 5 Feb 3
4⅜ 3 Am & Foreign Pow 6 3½ 3½ 3½
19¾ 12 Am & F P $6 pf 2 14½ 14½ 14½ Mar19
25¼ 16⅜ Am & F P $7 pf 3 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
11½ 7½ Am & F P 2 pf 2 7¾ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
12 10 Am-Hawaii SS (1) 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ — ⅛
4⅜ 2¾ Am Hide&Leather 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
26 16½ Am Hide & L pf (3) 1 16 16 16 — ½
37¾ 33⅞ Am Home Pr (2.40) 2 35½ 35½ 35½ Mar21
2⅛ 1⅜ Am Ice 4 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ Mar21
18 15½ Am Ice pf (½e) 2 17 16½ 16½ Mar18
7⅞ 6½ Am International 9 6 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅜
23½ 16¼ Am Locomotive 2 17¼ 16⅝ 16⅝ —1
4⅜ 2¾ Am Locom pf (2g) 2 58⅞ 58½ 58½ + ½
14½ 12⅜ Am M & Fdy (.20e) 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
5¼ 3½ Am M & Met 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
38¾ 29 Am Metal (3g) 11 32 31 31 —1½
105¼ 103 Am Met 6% pf (6) 1 105¼ 105¼ 105¼ Mar 9
7½ 4 Am Pow & Lt 23 4⅜ 4½ 4⅝ — ⅛
40½ 25 Am P & L $6pf(1½kk) 1 27 27 27 — ¾
33 22 AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k) 1 23½ 23½ 23½
14¼ 11 Am Rad&St S (.60) 36 12½ 11¼ 11⅜ — ⅛
22⅞ 17½ Am Roll Mill 9 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½ — ⅜
78 66 Am Roll M pf (4½) 3 66¼ 66 66¼ —1¼
20½ 17 Am Safety Raz (2) 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛ + ¼
14¼ 10 Am Seating (1½g) 2 9½ 9½ 9½ — ½
56¾ 40⅛ Am Sm & R (1¼e) 142 42¾ 39 40¼
131 121 Am Sm&R pf (7) 11 124 123½ 123½ Mar21
52 50¼ Am Snuff Co (3a) 2 50¼ 50¼ 50¼ Mar21
34¾ 22½ Am Stl Fdrs (¼e) 26 24½ 22½ 22⅞ —¾
11⅜ 8 Am Stores 1 8 8 8
31 25 Am Sugar Ref (2) 1 27⅜ 27⅜ 27⅜ Mar19
117½ 108½ Am Sugar pf (7) 1 113½ 113½ 113½ —1⅜
18½ 16½ Am Sumat Tob (1) 3 16½ 16½ 16½ Mar18
149¾ 125¼ Am Tel & Tel (9) 41 126½ 125 125¼ — ⅜
71 60¾ Am Tobacco (5) 3 64 63⅞ 64
72¾ 63½ Am Tob B (5) 8 66 65 65 —1
139¾ 137¾ Am Tob pf (6) 1 138 138 138 Mar19
7⅞ 5 Am Type Fdrs 11 5⅛ 5 5 — ⅛
13½ 7¾ Am Wat Wks 12 8¾ 8 8 — ⅛
86 76 Am W W 1 pf (6) 1 79¾ 79 79 Mar 8
5¾ 4 Am Woolen 2 4½ 4 4⅛ + ⅛
35⅜ 27 Am Wool pf 2 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛
8½ 4¾ Am Zinc L&S 8 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
40 28½ Am Zinc pr pf 1 28½ 28½ 28½
36¾ 27¾ Anaconda (¼e) 106 31 29¼ 29¾ —1¼
50 35 Anacon W & C 2 35 35 35
18 15½ AnchorHockGl(.15e) 5 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅜
19 12½ Andes Copper (½g) 1 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜ Mar
3½ 2¾ A P W Paper 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Mar14
30¼ 25¾ Arch-Dan-M (½e) 1 26 26 26 Mar16
100½ 89½ Armour Del pf (7) 2 89½ 89½ 89½ Mar19
6⅞ 4½ Armour Ill 15 4¾ 4½ 4½ — ⅛
72 39⅝ Arm Ill pr pf 4 39⅝ 38¾ 38¾ —1
94½ 80 Arm Ill pf 1 80 80 80 Mar19
39 27½ Armstrong Crk (⅛e) 8 28 27 27 —1½
7½ 6⅛ Arnold Const (⅝e) 4 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾ + ⅛
5½ 3¼ Artloom Corp 5 3½ 3 3 — ½
8¾ 5⅜ Assd Dry Goods 3 5½ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅜
69 66 Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) 1 69 69 69 Mar 9
68¼ 68¼ Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k) 1 68¼ 68¼ 68¼ Mar 5
35 29 Associates Inv (2) 1 29 29 29 Mar19
42 27⅝ Atch T&SF (2g) 21 28⅜ 27 27 —2
72 50 Atch T&SF pf (5) 1 50⅞ 50½ 50½ — ½
27⅜ 17 Atl Cst Line (1½g) 11 18½ 17½ 17½ — ¾
7¾ 5½ Atl G & W Indies 2 5½ 5½ 5½ Mar18
14½ 9 Atl G & W Im pf 1 9 9 9
24 20 Atl Refining (1) 11 21⅜ 20½ 20½ — ⅜
107 104¼ Atl Refining pf (4) 1 107 107 107 Mar
9⅞ 6½ Atlas Corp (.60) 12 7 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
43 39½ Atlas Corp pf (3) 2 40 39½ 39½ Mar18
48 42 Atlas Pow (½e) 2 43½ 43 43 —1
7⅜ 4⅞ Atlas Tack (½g) 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ Mar21
6½ 3¼ Auburn Auto 8 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
3½ 2½ Austin Nichols 2 2½ 2½ 2½
4⅝ 3 Aviation Corp 42 3¼ 3 3¼ — ⅛

B

10¾ 7⅜ Bald Loco ct 31 8¼ 7½ 7⅝ — ½
10⅞ 5¾ Balt & Ohio 51 6½ 5⅞ 5⅞ — ½
13¾ 6⅞ Balt & Ohio pf 9 7¾ 7¼ 7¼ —1
34 29¾ Bangor & Ar (2½) 2 30 30 30 + ¼
19 14½ Barber Co (1g) 5 15¾ 15½ 15½ — ¼
10½ 7 Barker Bros (¾g) 2 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ¾
16⅜ 12⅞ Barnsdall Oil (1) 21 13½ 12⅞ 13 — ⅜
12¾ 10½ Bayuk Cig(.18¾k) 4 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼ — ⅜
17⅞ 15½ Beatrice Cream(1a) 2 15½ 15½ 15½ Mar18
96½ 92½ Beat Crm pf w(5) 1 92½ 92½ 92½ Feb 4
103⅝ 97 Beech-Nut Pk (4a) 2 103 103 103 Mar17
8⅞ 7 Belding-Hem (¼e) 7 7 7 7
83 77¾ Belg N R pf (3.27g) 1 77¾ 77¾ 77¾ Mar19
14½ 10⅝ Bendix Aviat 12 11⅝ 10¾ 10¾ — ⅛
18¾ 18⅝ Benf Int'l Ln (.45e) 3 17½ 17¼ 17¼ — ¼
40⅜ 28 Best & Co (2½a) 3 31½ 31¼ 31½ Mar21
65⅝ 50½ Beth Steel 72 55⅝ 53¾ 53½ —1⅞
16½ 14½ Beth Stl 5% pf (1) 3 15 15 15
98½ 89¼ Beth Stl 7% pf (7) 5 89¾ 89¾ 89¾
28 20¼ Bigelow-Sanf 3 21 20¼ 20¼ Mar18
17⅞ 12¼ Black & Decker 5 14¼ 13⅜ 13⅝ — ⅜
15⅞ 11¼ Blaw-Knox (1.20g) 3 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅛ — ⅜
35½ 25⅞ Boeing Air (1.40g) 51 28¼ 26¾ 26⅞ — ⅝
30 23½ Bohn Al&Brass(4g) 1 25 25 25 — ⅝
13¾ 11 Bond Strs (.20e) 1 11 11 11 Mar1
19¾ 17 Borden Co (1.60) 8 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅛ — ¼
28½ 21¼ Borg-Warner 19 23 21¼ 21⅝ —1¼
4¾ 2⅞ Boston & Maine 10 2½ 2½ 2½ Mar21
22¼ 16¾ Bower Roll B (⅛e) 3 18 18 18 — ⅜
10⅞ 7½ Bridgeport Brass 10 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞ Mar21
26¼ 18⅞ Briggs Mfg 14 20½ 19 19 —1
30½ 23 Briggs & Strat (⅝e) 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ Mar21
34 28 Bristol-Myers(2.40) 4 31 30 30 —1
2¾ 1½ Bklyn & Qu Trans 2 1½ 1½ 1½
9¾ 5½ Bklyn&Q Trans pf 3 5⅞ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
13⅜ 8½ Bkly-Man Tr 2 8 8 8 — ⅛
37 24⅞ Bklyn-M Tr pf (6) 1 24 24 24 — ⅜
21⅞ 14⅜ Bklyn Un Gas 2 14 14 14 — ⅜
41 35 Brown Shoe (3) 2 38⅜ 35⅜ 35⅜ Mar21
10 7 Brunswk Balke(1g) 1 7 7 7 — ½
9¾ 7¼ Bucyrus-Erie (⅝g) 4 7½ 7½ 7½ — ½
6¾ 4½ Budd Mfg 20 4⅝ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅜
5⅝ 3½ Budd Wheel (.20g) 13 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝ — ⅛
20 15½ Bullard Co (⅝e) 2 18½ 18½ 16½ — ⅜
33¼ 21½ Bulova Watch (4) 26 23¼ 20½ 20⅝ — ½
9½ 7 Buring Mills (1) 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
20¼ 16¼ Burr Ad Mach(.30e) 3 17 16⅝ 16⅝ — ⅜
3½ 2 Bush Terminal 1 2 2 2
11 7 Bush Terminal 1% 1 7 7 7 Mar21
17 8 Butler Bros (.80) 2 7½ 7 7 — ¼
22 19 Butler Bros pf(1½) 4 20⅜ 20½ 20½ — ¼
4⅜ 3 Butte Cop & Z (.10g) 2 3 3 3
11⅜ 8½ Byers (A M) Co 3 8½ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅜
19¾ 15¼ Byron Jack (½e) 4 16½ 16⅜ 16½ — ⅛

C

24½ 19 Calif Pack (1½a) 8 19½ 18¼ 18¼ —2
49¾ 48 Calif Pack pf(2½) 1 48 48 48
2½ 1½ Callahan Z-Lead 2 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
10¼ 6⅞ Calumet&Hec(1.10g) 11 7⅝ 7½ 7½ — ¼
15⅜ 10 Campbell Wyant(1) 3 12½ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅛
19⅜ 13½ Can Dry G Ale 21 16¾ 15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅛
8½ 5⅝ Canad Pacific 20 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
36 29 Cannon Mills (1e) 1 32 32 32 Mar18
7¼ 4⅞ Capital Ad A (⅛g) 1 6½ 6¼ 6¼ Mar18
18 15½ Carpenter St (1.10e) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅝
4½ 3¼ Carriers & Gn (.05e) 2 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
77 71 Case (J I) Co (6g) 7 76 75 75 —5
58½ 38½ Caterpil Trac (⅛e) 4 39¼ 38 38 —1¾
103 100⅛ Caterp Trac pf (5) 3 101⅜ 101⅛ 101⅛ — ⅜
18⅜ 18 Celanese Corp 12 13⅜ 13 13¼ — ⅜
94 92 Celanese pr pf (7) 1 94 94 94 Jan 12
25½ 18 Celotex Cp (1.30g) 3 18¼ 18½ 18½ Mar19
38 35 Cent Aguirre (1½) 2 35 35 35
4½ 2¾ Cent Foundry 6 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
11 9½ Cent R R N J 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
8¼ 5½ Cent Vio Sug (⅝g) 1 5½ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
5¼ 4 CenturyRibM(.10e) 1 4 4 4 Mar17
46½ 38½ Cerro de Pas (1e) 10 38¼ 36 38¼ —1⅝
8⅝ 6 Certain-teed Prod 20 6½ 6 6 — ⅛
30⅝ 25⅞ Champ Paper (¼e) -1 26½ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
12¼ 7¾ Checker Cab 2 8 8 8 Mar17
38½ 28½ Ches & Ohio (1.40e) 46 28½ 28 28 —2½
89 87 Ches & Oh pf (4) 1 87 87 87 Mar 9
48⅝ 34 Ches Corp (3) 8 36¼ 34¾ 34¾ Mar21
1¼ ½ Chi & E Ill 2 ½ ½ ½ Mar18
3¾ 2 Chi & E Ill pf 1 2 2 2
1¾ 1 Chi & N West 20 1½ 1 1
4⅝ 2⅜ Chi & N West pf 2 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜ Mar21
1¼ ½ Chi Grt West 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Mar18
⅝ ⅜ Chi Grt W pf 3 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ — ⅛
14 11 Chi Mail Or (⅝e) 1 11½ 11½ 11½ Mar18
1 ⅞ Chi M St P & P 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
1¾ 1 Chi M St P & P pf 4 1 1 1
12½ 9 Chi Pneu Tool 7 9½ 9 9 —1
28⅜ 27 Chi Pneu T pr pf (3) 2 28 27½ 27½ Mar16
1¼ ⅝ Chi Rk Is & Pac 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Mar18
2½ 1⅝ C R I & Pac 6% pf 3 1½ 1½ 1½ Mar19
2⅝ 1½ C R I & Pac 7% pf 8 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
13½ 8¾ Chi Yell Cab (½e) 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ Mar18
16⅜ 13⅜ Chicago Corp (1e) 2 13 13 13 —1
6⅜ 3⅝ Childs Co 8 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ —⅛
83½ 44⅝ Chrysler Corp 106 58½ 57½ 58 —1½
13½ 10⅝ City Ice & Fuel(.60a) 7 12 11¾ 11⅝ Mar21
3¾ 2½ City Stores 4 3¾ 3½ 3½

1938 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

24 17½ Clark Equip 4 17 16½ 16½ —1½
86 66½ Clev Graph Br (½e) 1 20 20 20 Mar19
41 33½ Climax Molyb(.30e) 8 37 35½ 35½ —2
15½ 12¼ Cluett Peabody (1) 3 13¼ 13 13 + ⅛
136 112 Coca-Cola (⅛e) 3 115 114½ 114½ —2¾
88 66 Coca-Cola A (3) 1 89 88 89 Mar14
11⅞ 8½ Colgate-Palm P 7 9⅜ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅝
95½ 87½ Colgate-Pm-P pf (8) 2 92 92 92 Mar18
27⅞ 20 Coll & Alk (½e) 6 21 19¾ 20 —1½
30 13⅝ Colo Fuel & Iron (1g) 2 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝ Mar21
98 84⅝ Colm Bdcst A (.40e) 4 16 16 16 — ⅝
21¼ 15 Colm Bdcst B (.40e) 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
9⅝ 6¼ Colum G&E (.65g) 48 6⅞ 6¼ 6½ — ⅛
79 68 Colum G & E pf A(6) 1 71¾ 71¼ 71¼ Mar21
15½ 10½ Colum Pict vtc (1) 3 10½ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
34 30 Colum Pict pf (3½) 1 34 34 34 Mar 7
76 62¼ Colum Carbon (4) 3 69 69 69 Mar21
38¾ 31 Comi Credit (4) 5 32½ 30¾ 30¾ —1
95 86 Comi Cred pf (4½) 2 95 94½ 95 Mar 8
44¾ 35 Comi Invest Tr (4) 4 38¼ 36½ 36½ —1¾
99 93 Com In T ev pf(4¼) 1 97 97 97 Mar18
10 7 Comi Solvents (.80) 9 7⅞ 7 7 — ¾
3 2 Comwlth & South 20 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
63½ 30 Comw&South pf(1⅛kk) 5 33¾ 32¾ 33
27⅝ 22¾ Conn Rwy & Lt (1¾) 9 24¾ 24 24
7½ 6 Conde Nast 1 6 6 6 Mar18
24½ 18 Congoleum-N (⅛e) 2 18 17½ 17½ — ⅜
8 7¼ Congress Cigar (1g) 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ Mar21
19½ 13¾ Consol Airer (½g) 10 15¼ 14½ 14½ — ½
8 6½ Consol Cigar (¾e) 4 7 7 7 Mar16
25½ 19⅞ Consol Edison (½e) 45 20½ 19¾ 20 —
96½ 90 Consol Ed pf (5) 3 92½ 92 92½ Mar21
1⅜ 1⅜ Consol Film Ind 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜ Mar21
6¾ 5½ Consol Film pf (¾k) 4 6 5¾ 5¾
5¾ 3⅞ Consol Laundries 3 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
10½ 8¼ Consol Oil (.50) 21 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞ — ⅛
101¼ 101⅛ Consol Oil 93 pf (5) 1 100 100 100 —1⅛
7½ 3⅞ Consol RR Cuba pf 1 4 4 4 — ⅛
½ ¼ Consol Textile 15 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ — ⅛
8¾ 2¼ Consol'n Coal 7 2¾ 2⅜ 2⅜ + ⅛
22 12 Consol'n Coal pf 1 12 12 12
86½ 83¾ Consum Pw pf (4½) *2 84½ 84½ 84½ Mar 9
16⅝ 12⅜ Container Cp (1.20) 3 13¾ 13 13 — ⅛
6½ 10¾ Cont Bak A 10 12 11¼ 11¼ —1
2⅜ 1½ Cont Bak B 5 1¾ 1⅝ 1½ — ⅛
85 73 Cont Bak pf (8) 1 76½ 76½ 76½ —1
45¾ 38¼ Cont Can (½e) 11 40¾ 40 40 — ¾
110¾ 107 Cont Can pf (4½) 2 109½ 109½ 109½ Mar19
9¾ 7 Cont Diam Fib 5 7 7 7
32 26 Cont Ins (1.80a) 6 27 26 27 — ⅛
1¾ 1 Cont Motors 5 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
34⅜ 26½ Cont Oil Del (⅝e) 2 1 27¼ 25¼ 25¼ —1⅝
16½ 12 Cont Steel 3 12 12 12 Mar21
65½ 58⅝ Corn Products (3) 17 61⅛ 60½ 60½ —1
166¼ 164 Corn Prod pf (7) 1 164¾ 164¾ 164¼ — ¼
4¾ 3⅛ Coty Inc (.10g) 8 3⅝ 3½ 3½ —
29¼ 19 Crane Co (1g) 10 25 25½ 26 —
98 88 Crane Co cv pf (5) 1 88 88 88
25 21⅞ Cream of Wh (1e) 1 23¾ 23½ 23½ —1
10½ 7¼ Crosley Radio 3 7¾ 7 7 —
39⅞ 28⅛ Crown Cork&S(1½e) 4 30 29 29 —1¼
37 34½ Cro Ck pf ww (3¼) 8 34⅝ 33⅜ 33⅜ Fe
33⅜ 30 Cro Ck pf xw (3¼) 1 31 31 31 +1
12¼ 8¾ Crown Zeller (½e) 8 9½ 8¾ 8¾ — ½
72½ 66 Crown Zeller pf (5) 1 68½ 66½ 66½ Mar18
44⅜ 29½ Crucible Steel 16 30½ 28¼ 28¾ —2⅝
94½ 80 Crucible Stl pf(1¾kk) 2 80 80 80 —3¼
1⅞ ½ Cuba Co 1 ½ ½ ½ Mar18
5⅝ 4 Cuban-Am Sugar 6 4 4 4
18½ 14 Cudahy Pack 2 14 14 14 Mar18
7¼ 5 Curtis Publishing 4 5½ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅜
50½ 39 Curtis Pub pf (2x) 2 45 45 45
6½ 3⅞ Curtiss-Wright 12 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛ — ¼
18⅜ 13¾ Curtiss-Wr A (½g) 25 16⅝ 16 16 — ¼
24½ 15½ Cutler Hammer 6 18½ 16¾ 17 —1½

D

7 5½ Davega Stores (¾) 2 5¼ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
15½ 13⅞ Davison Chem (.60g) 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Mar18
9½ 7¾ Day-Hudson 1 8 8 8 — ⅛
25½ 18¼ Deere & Co 98 22½ 20⅜ 20½ —1
25 21⅞ Deere&Co pf (1.40) 3 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞ — ⅛
15½ 11⅝ Deisel-W-Gil(.20e) 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝ Mar19
17⅞ 9⅛ Del & Hudson 8 10⅜ 9½ 9½ — ⅜
8½ 5½ Del Lack & West 7 5¾ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
2½ 1½ Den & Rio G W pf 2 1½ 1½ 1½ Mar18
108 88½ Detroit Edison (3e) 2 88 87 87 —1½
26⅝ 20¾ Diamond Mch (½e) 1 23 23 23
36⅛ 31½ Dia Match pf (1½) 1 35½ 35½ 35½ — ¾
9¼ 6¾ Diam T Motor (1) 2 6½ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
16 11 Distil Cp-Seag(½e) 7 13⅜ 12¾ 12¾ — ¾
75 66 Dist Cp-S pf ww (5) 1 69½ 69½ 69½ — ⅞
17 14⅝ Dixie Vortex (1½) 2 14½ 14¼ 14⅜ Mar18
22½ 16¾ DoehlerDieCst(.20e) 2 17 16¾ 16⅝ — ½
60⅜ 47½ Dome Mines (2e) 9 50¾ 50 50¾ + ¾
8¼ 6 Dominion Stores 1 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅜
46¼ 38 Douglas Aircraft 42 40¾ 37⅝ 38½ —1½
112 87½ Dow Chem (⅝e) 1 99½ 99½ 99½ — ½
122 81¼ Dresser Mfg A(1½g) 2 81¼ 81¼ 81¼ Mar21
12⅝ 8¾ Drewry Mfg B 3 8½ 8½ 8½ —
3 ½ Duluth So Sh & Al 2 ½ ½ ½ Mar21
⅝ ¼ Duluth S S & A pf 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ Mar19
3½ 2½ Dunhill Int 4 2½ 2½ 2½
10 10 Dupian Silk (1) 1 10 10 10
123¾ 108 du Pont de N (½e) 39 113½ 110 110½ —3⅞
137 132 du Pont deN (6) 1 136½ 136½ 136½ Mar21
116¼ 111 du Pont pf (4½) 1 113¾ 113¼ 113¼ Mar19

E

7½ 5 Eastern Roll Mills 1 5 5 5
167 145 Eastman Kod(3½e) 9 147 145 145 —3½
21⅝ 15½ Eaton Mfg (¼e) 9 16⅝ 16 16
4¾ 2½ Edingon Schild 11 3 2½ 2½ — ½
4 2¾ Ekk&Mus Ind (.15g) 11 3 3 3 + ⅛
21½ 15⅝ El Auto Lite (½e) 7 16¾ 16½ 16½ — ⅜
10⅝ 7⅝ Elec Boat (.80g) 36 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜ — ⅛
13⅝ 8¼ El Power & Lt 55 8½ 8⅜ 8½ — ¼
40 26 El Pow&Lt $6 pf 2 28½ 28¼ 28½ —3⅛
43 30 El Pow&Lt pf 1 32 30½ 30½ —4½
31¼ 26 El Stor Bat (3) 5 26⅝ 26½ 26½ —1
⅝ ½ Elk Horn Coal 1 ½ ½ ½ Mar 1
3 1½ Elk Horn Cp pf 1 1½ 1½ 1½ Mar11
23½ 17 El Paso Nat Gas (2) 7 22¼ 21½ 21½ — ⅜
40⅜ 34⅞ Endicott-Johns (3) 1 37¼ 37¼ 37¼ Feb 9
6½ 3½ Eng Pub Service 21 3⅞ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
49⅞ 40 Eng P S $5 pf (5) 1 43¼ 43¼ 43¼ Mar18
54 43¼ Eng PS pf ww (5½) 3 47 46½ 46½ Mar18
62½ 47½ Eng PS $6 pf (6) 1 47½ 47½ 47½ Mar18
2⅞ 1⅝ Equit Off Bldg 1 2 2 2 Mar21
6¼ 2½ Erie R R 6 3½ 2⅜ 2⅜
9⅞ 3⅜ Erie 1 pf 6 4 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
7 3¼ Erie 2 pf 1 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
5¼ 3½ Eureka V Cleaner 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
10½ 7½ Evans Products 5 7⅞ 7 7 — ¼
1¾ 1⅜ Exchange Buffet 2 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜ Mar19

F

33½ 24 Fairbanks M (1) 5 29½ 27½ 27½ —2¾
Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 150 150 150 Mar21
33 28½ Fajardo Sugar (1e) 1 30¼ 30¼ 30¼ + ¼
10½ 8 Fed Lt & Trac (1g) 4 9⅛ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
75 61½ Fed Mng&Smlt (5g) 1 75 75 75 Mar18
98½ 96½ Fed M & Sm pf (7) 2 96½ 96½ 96½ Feb 2
4⅞ 2⅞ Fed Mot Truck 1 3 3 3 + ⅜
4⅜ 2⅜ Fed Screw Works 5 2¾ 2⅜ 2⅜
2 1¼ Fed Wat Svc A 2 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
18⅜ 14¾ Federal D Sts (¼e) 5 15 14¾ 15 Mar18
79 67½ Fed D Strs pf (4¼) 1 70½ 70½ 70½ Mar18
33½ 26¼ Fid P F Ins (1.80a) 1 26½ 26¼ 26½ —1⅜
25½ 18½ Firestn T & R (⅝e) 6 19¼ 18⅜ 19¼ Mar21
25 21⅞ Firest, T&R pf (5) 2 23 23 23 Mar18
99½ 85 First Nat Strs (1¾e) 4 89⅜ 89⅜ 89⅜ Mar21
18⅜ 14½ Flintkote (1g) 18 14⅜ 14 14 — ⅜
29½ 23½ Florence Stv (½e) 7 26 26 26 Mar17
21 16 Florsheim Sh A(¼e) 2 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ Mar11
3 1¾ Follansbee Bros 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
33½ 23¾ Food Mach (½e) 2 21½ 21½ 21½ —1¼
20½ 14½ Foster Wheeler 5 16½ 16½ 15½ — ⅛
8⅝ 3½ Francisco Sugar 3 3½ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
3d 22½ Freeport Sulph (2) 9 25½ 24¾ 24¾ — ⅜

G

2½ 1¾ Gabriel Co A 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾
5 3½ Gair(Robert) 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ Mar21
18 11½ Gair (Robert) pf 3 12 11½ 11½ Mar18
7½ 4⅝ Gar Wood Ind (¼g) 9 5¾ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
7½ 4⅝ Gen Am Investors 3 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ Mar21
97 50 Gen Am Inv pf (6) 1 90 90 90 Mar21
48½ 38¼ Gen Am Tr (3½g) 9 36 35 35 —2
9 7½ Gen Baking (.80a) 4 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝ —

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-'45 June	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 3¾s '43-'41 March	107.9	107.9	107.9
90 3¼s '41	107.31	107.31	107.31
3 3¼s '46-'43	108.9	108.9	108.9
3 3¼s '46-'44	108.4	108.4	108.4
27 3s '54-'44	113.1	112.31	112.31
50 3¼s '56-'46	111.16	111.14	111.14
10 3¼s '46-'49	108.21	108.21	108.21
20 3¼s '46-'43	106.28	106.28	106.28
20 4¼s '52-'47	117.16	117.16	117.16
4 3¼s '46	101.22	101.22	101.22
3 3¼s '52-'49	108.17	108.17	108.17
20 3¼s '49-'46	107.31	107.31	107.31
3 3¼s '54-'51	104.24	104.24	104.24
3 3s '55-'51	104.18	104.17	104.17
2 3s '51-'49	102.21	102.17	102.21
2 3¼s '60-'55 reg	102.18	102.18	102.18
27 3¼s '60-'55	101.18	101.14	101.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-'42	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 4¼s '47-'42	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s '49-'39	102.4	102.1	102.2
2 3¼s '52-'44	101.31	101.31	101.31
10 3s '52-'44	104.4	104.4	104.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	100	100	100
1 Alleghany 5s '44	61⅝	61¼	61⅛
1 Alleghany 5s '49	54½	54	54
27 Alleghany 5s '50 st	58¾	57¾	57½
31 Allis-Chalm 4s '52	106	104⅛	104½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	90	90	90
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Am Int 5½s '49	90	90	90
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
18 Am T & T 3¼s '56	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
20 Am T&T 3½s '61	102	101¼	101⅛
3 Am T Pdr cv 6s	100	100	100
1 Amoskeag Co 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	92	92	92
5 Arm Del 4s '55	92	91⅞	91⅞
27 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅜	103	103½
3 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	92¼	83¼	82¼
12 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102½	102	102
1 AT&SFRkyI 4s '65	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
4 A G Lins 1st 4s '52	75	74¼	75
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	20	20	20
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
5 Bald Locos 5s '40 st	99	99	99
20 B&O 4s '48	23	22	22
17 B&O 1st 5s '48	49¾	48¾	48¾
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20¼	20½
21 B&O 5s '96 F	19½	19¼	19½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	37	36¾	36¾
19 B&O 4s '48	48½	47⅞	47⅞
2 B&OSPLE&WV '41	37½	37½	37½
1 B&O 5s 6 W '50	33	33	33
3 Beth Stl 5s '42 B	117¾	117¼	117¼
3 Beth Stl 5s '48 C	117¾	117¼	117¼
17 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87⅝	86½	86½
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	33⅜	32½	32½
1 Bost&Me 4½s 'J&I	28½	28⅛	28½
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104⅛	104⅛
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	106½	106	106½
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99	99	99
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	100¼	100	100
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	63½	63½	63½
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	21½	20½	20½
5 Can Nat Rs 4½s '51	108.9	108.9	108.9
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	116	116	116
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	113⅝	113¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	113⅝	114
7 Can Pac 4s '60	122	121½	121½
14 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112⅝
9 Can Pac 5s '54	97	95½	
3 Can Pac 4s perp	80	78	
3 Can Foundry 8s '41	100	99½	
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71½	71½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	21	20	20
6 Certain-td 4½s '48	58½	58¼	58½
11 ChampionP&P 4s&50	101½	101	101
7 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104½	104¼	104½
10 C&O 4½s '93	116	116	116
1 C&O 4½s '93 'PRE	84	84	84
2 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	98¾	98	98¾
1 C&O 4½s '77	90	90	90
22 C&O gen 4s '92	98¾	98½	98½
1 C&O 4½s '93	90	90	90
22 C&O gen 4s '92	98¾	98½	98½
1 C&O 4½s '93	101½	101½	101½
9 C&O 3¾ '49	96¾	95¾	95¾
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17	16¾	16¾
3 Chi R I & P 5s '34	5	5	5
20 Chic R I & P 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	3½	3⅜	3⅝
1 Chic NW rfg 5s 2037	8	8	8
21 Chic NW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4½	4½
1 Chic R I NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
1 Chic StP&M 4s 2089	7	7	7
18 Chi A&L 4s '59	16½	15½	15½
12 Chi&EIll 4s '51	7	6¾	6¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 4s '37	8	8	8
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s '60	5	4¾	4¾
6 Chi Ter R 4s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Cin Un Sta 3½s '63	105	104¾	104¾
12 Childs Co 5s '43	60½	59¾	60½
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s '71	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	97	97	97
1 Clev Elec Ill 2¾s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 ClevUnTerm 4s '72	75	75	75
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	72	72	72
1 Col&So 4½s '80	36	36	36
30 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94¾	94½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1941	92	92	92
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
12 Com'l Cred 3½s 51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
39 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	10¼	101	101¼
1 Com'l Inv Tr 2½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4s 54	113½	113½	113½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s 57	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	107⅞	107½	107⅝
3 Somwlth Ed 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
27 Con Edis 2½s 44	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Con Edis 2½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	105½	105½	105½
23 Con Oil 3½s 51	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	104	104	104
3 Crane Co 3½s 51	102	102	102
10 Crown Cork 4s 50	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Crown Will 6s 51	104½	104½	104½
10 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	33¼	33⅛	32
21 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	108	108	108
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	40	39	39
8 Den G&E 5s 51 st	108	108	108
2 D & R G 4s 36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 D & R G West 5s 55	5¾	5¾	5¾
22 D & R G W 5s55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
14 D & R G West 5s 78	7½	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Det Ed 4½s 61	113	113	113
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Det Ed 3½s 68	108	108	108
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
13 Elect Auto Lit 4s 53	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	13⅜	13⅛	12⅞
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	12¾	12¾	13¼
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	39½	39	39
9 Erie gen lien 4s 96	20½	20	20
1 Erie prr 4s A 53	15	15	15
1 Fond J&O 4s 82-fld	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Francis-Sug 6s 56	43½	42½	42½
3 Gal H&H 5½s 38	93	93	93
1 Gen Am 5s 53	100½	100½	100½
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	96	96	96
18 Gen Mot Ac 3s 46	103	103⅛	103
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	103	103	103
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	46½	46½	46½
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	83¾	82½	82½
1 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104¾	104½	104½
36 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96	95⅝	95¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	80	80	80
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	90¼	89¾	90
11 Gt Nor 4s 46H	89	89	89
6 Gt Bay&W deb B	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Hous OilTex 5½s 48	99⅞	99¾	99¾
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	43¾	43	43
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17½	16¾	16¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	43¾	43	43
2 Ill Cent 4s '53	37	37	37
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	41¾	41¼	41⅝
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	30	30⅜
19 T&C&SLa&NO 5s'63A	35½	35	35
1 I&GNor&CNO 4½s '63	33	33	33
1 Ill Steel 2¾s '70	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106	106	106
28 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	55½	55	55
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	53½	53½	53½
2 Interlake Iron 4s'47	70½	70½	70½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	14½	14½	14½
1 Int Hydro El 6s'44	61	61	61
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	43	43	43
1 Int Paper 5s '47	83¾	83¾	83¾
27 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82	82½	82½
51 Int T&T 4½s '52	51	50	50
15 Int T&T 5s '55	55	55	55
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2 K C South 5s '50	58	58	58
2 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105½	105½	106½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
2 Lac 5½s '53	58¾	58	58
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29¾	29¼	29¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	22	22	22
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	22	22	22
3 Leh Val N¥ 4½s '40	37	37	37
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19½	19	19
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	19	17¾	17¾
1 Liggett&M 7s '44	129	129	129
4 Liggett&M 6s '51	124	124	124
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Lows 3½s '61	98½	98½	98½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	84	84	84
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126½	126½	126½
3 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	68	67¾	68
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	92	92	92
4 Louis&N un 4s '40	101	100⅞	101
1 Louis&N 3¼s 2003	77½	77½	77½
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	33	33	33
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99¾	99½	99¼
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
4 M&StL rfg 5s'24 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 M & St L 4s '49	2½	2½	2½
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	37½	37½	37½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	58	58	58
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
1 Mo Pac 5s '75	19	19	19
15 Mo Pac 1s '77 F ct	18½	18½	18½
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19	19
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	18½	19½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 Mo Pac 6s '75	5¼	5	5
5 Monongah Ry 4½s '60	104	104	104
1 Mon WPaPB 5½s'42 80	102	102	102
1 Mor&Esex3½s2000	61	61	61
2 Nassau El 4s '51	23	22½	22½
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	99⅝	99¼	99¼
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
11 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106½	106½
2 N EngT&T 4½s '61 B	121½	121½	121½
1 N O Pu Svc 5s '52A	82½	82½	82½
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '54B	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	50	50	50
8 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	20½	20½	20½
12 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½ '65	107½	107½	107½
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	53½	53½
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94½	47½	47½
12 NYC cn 4s '98	62¾	62½	62¾
25 NYC 3½s '46	67½	67½	67½
29 NYC 3½s '52	50	50	50
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49	47½	47½
14 NYC & HR 4s '48	84	84	84
22 NYC&HR 3½s '97	86½	85⅞	86
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '38	44½	44½	44½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	41	41	41
17 NY C&StL 4½s'78	36	34½	34½
3 NY Conn 4½s '53	102¾	102½	102½
2 NY Dock 4s '51	56	55	56
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	52	53
15 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
4 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123¼	123¾	123¾
77 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18½	18¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18½	18½
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	15½	15½	15½
4 NY Steam 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 NY Steam 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 NY Tel 4½s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106½	106½	106¼
2 NY Trap R 5s '46 st	67	67	67
4 Niagara FallsP3¼s56	106	106	106
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	48	48	48
1 Norf Sou 5s 01 ct	12	12	12
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103½	102½	102½
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68½	66½	66½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52¾	52½	52½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108½	102¼	102¼
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	101½	101½	101⅞
5 Okla G&E 4s 40	99	99	99
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
3 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
43 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	95½	94¾	94¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	88	88	88
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	97	97	97
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	78½	77	77
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	91	91	91
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	83	83	83
2 Pen RR 3¼s 53	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Phila Co 5s'67	82	83	83
1 Phil Elec 3½s'66	106½	106½	106½
2 Phil Real C&I 8s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Ph Read C&I 5s'57	43¾	43	43
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14½	14	14
1 PCC & St. Ls 4½s '77	101	101	101
11 Port Gen Elec 4½s 80	50	50	50
2 Postal Tel&Cab 5½	11¼	11¼	11¼
20 Purity Bak 5½s'48	85¾	86½	86½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	61½	61½	61¾
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	75	75	75
9 Rem-Rand 4½s '56	94	93¾	93¾
50 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	99¼	99½	99¼
1 St &O Ial 4s'47	106½	106½	106½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	48½	48	48
4 St.LSF 5s B '50	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 St.LSF 4½s '78	8¼	8¼	8½
1 St.LSF 4s '50.A	11¼	11¼	11¼
104 St. LSF 4s '50A	9	8¾	9
2 St. LSW 5s '52	17	16¾	16¾
1 San Ant Pub S6s '52	110	110	110
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A	18½	18½	18½
2 Sears Roeb 4½s '67	108	108	108
3 Shell Un Oil 2½s '51	101¼	101	101
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	69	69	69
1 Simmons 4s '52	83	83	83
16 Skelly Oil 4s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Socony Vac Oil 3½s	107	107	107
7 So Bell Tel&T 3½s'62	104¼	103¾	103⅞
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	170¾	107¾
3 So Colv Pow 6s '47	93	93	93
2 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92	92	92
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
17 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42½	41½	41⅝
8 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42	41½	41⅝
10 So Pac 4½s '69	42¾	42	42
24 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68½	67	67
27 So Pac 3¾s '46	60	59¼	60
20 So Pac 4½s gen '77	53	53	53
16 South Ry 6½s '56	41¾	39¾	39½
22 South Ry cn 5s '94	56½	55¼	55¼
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	33¾	31½	31½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	12	12	12
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101½	101½
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	60¾	60¼	60¾
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	80½	80	80
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 TexarkPtBrd¾s'50	78	78	78
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	109⅛	109½	109½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	75	75	75
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	5½	5½	5½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	29½	29½	29½
19 TideWatAssoC0½s'52	101⅜	101½	101⅜
7 Un El Mo 3¾s'71	107	107	107⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112½	112½	112½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109½	109½	109½
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Un Pac 2½s '71	90	89⅞	90
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	66	65	65

Group Urges ICC Postpone Hearings On North Western

WASHINGTON (AP)—A stockholders' protective committee urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone further hearings in the Chicago & North Western Railroad reorganization proceedings pending an inquiry into the possibility of consolidating the North Western with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

The committee, headed by Arthur T. Galt of Chicago, said none of the pending plans for the reorganization has "attempted to consider" the possibility of reorganizing the North Western by consolidation with another railroad.

The Galt committee filed its petition shortly before the Interstate Commerce Commission denied a similar plea for postponement of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific reorganization proceedings.

In denying the plea for postponement in the Milwaukee proceedings, the commission closed the hearings and called for the filing of briefs by May 31.

Hearings in the North Western proceedings will be resumed April 19 unless the commission grants the postponement.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 UnRyaStL 4s '34	20½	20½	20½
7 U S Rub 5s '47	105½	105½	105½
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	82¾	82¾	82⅝
31 Util P&L 5½s '47	48	48	48
22 Util P&L 5s '59	48	48	48
2 VarCPac4½s aad '34	1½	1½	1½
3 Va Elec&Pow 4s '55A	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Va Ir&C 5s '49	40	40	40
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102	102	102
2 Walker H 4½s '45	103	103	103
3 Warner Bros 6s 39	67¼	67½	67¼
2 Warren Bros 5s 43	34½	34½	34½
2 West Md 5½s 77A	84	84	84
5 West Md 4s 52	80¼	80	80¼
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105½	106½	105½
1 West Pac 5s 46 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Western Un 5s 51	54	54	54
5 Western Un 5s 60	51½	51	51½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	53½	53½	53½
8 West Shore 4s 2361	56	55½	55½
10 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	83¼	83½	83¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	96½	96½	96½
1 Youngst S&T 4s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Akershus 5s 63	100½	100½	100½
1 Antioquia 7s 45A	7	7	7
1 Antioquia 7s 46 D	7	7	7
1 Antwerp 5s 58	97	97	97
15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	85	85	85
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	85½	85½	85½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	92½	92½	92½
37 Australia 5s 55	102¾	101¾	101¾
7 Australia 5s 58	102¼	101¾	102¼
26 Australia 4½s 56	99¼	98¾	99¼
7 Austria 7s 57	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 Belgium 7s 55	110½	110½	110½
25 Belgium 6½s 49	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Belgium 6s 55	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Berl City El 6½s '59	27	27	27
24 Brazil 8s '41	16	15½	15¾
11 Brazil ¼s&6s-'57	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Brisbane 5s '57	99	99	99
13 Brisbane 5s '58	98½	98¾	98½
4 Brisbane 6s '50	100½	100½	100½
3 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	57	56¾	56¾
2 BuenA¼s4½s&Aug'78	58½	58	58
6 Buen A 4½s '4¾s'75	61½	61½	61½
2 Buenos A 6s ct st	66½	66½	66½
1 Bulgar 7½s '68	32½	32½	32½
10 Canada 5s '52	110½	110¼	110½
14 Canada 4s '60	108⅝	108	108⅝
36 Canada 3¼s '61	101½	101¼	101½
6 Canada 3s '67	96¾	95	95⅝
23 Canada 2½s '46	100½	100	100⅛
10 Canada 2¼s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 Chile 6s '60	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Chile 6s '62	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13	13	13
5 Copenhag 5s '52	96¾	96½	96½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	86	86	86
2 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
32 Cuba 5½s '45	73½	73	73¼
3 Cuba 6s (1904) '44	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Czecho 8s '51	64	64	64
18 Denmark 6s '42	105	104¾	104¾
3 Denmark 5½s '55	100½	100¼	100½
8 Denmark 4½s '62	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Dom 5½s '42	64½	64	64
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	62	62	62
7 Dresd 7s '45	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
1 Finland 6s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 French 7s '49	106	106	106
29 Ger Gov 5½s '65	28½	28¾	28¾
30 Ger Gov 7s '49	32½	32½	32½
1 Ger Gen El 6s '48	39	39	39
5 Good Hope 7s '45	28¼	28½	28½
1 Hungary 7½s '44	42	42	42
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	50	48⅝	48
10 Italy 7s 1951	75½	75½	75½
1 Japan 6½s '54	76	76	76
29 Japan 5½s '65	60¾	60½	60¾
4 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Met Water 5½s '50	100¾	100½	100¾
11 Mex 4s 1904	24½	24½	24½
1 Mex 10 4s sm asd '45	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Milan City 6½s '52	60	60	60
1 Montevideo 7s'52	38¾	38¾	38¾
28 N Sou Wales 5s'57	100½	100½	100¾
19 N Sou Wales 5s'58	101½	101½	101½
2 Nord Ry 6½s '50	90	90	90
7 Norway 6s '44	106	105⅞	106
7 Norway 6s '44	106	105⅞	106
2 Norway 6s '43	105½	105½	105½
1 Norway 4½s '58	101½	101½	101½
33 Norway 4½s '65	102½	101¾	101¾
3 Norway 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Oso City 4½s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Peru 1st 6s'60	9¾	9

TVA Yardstick: Is It 'Rubber' or Real?

By Tully Netlleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One question upon which it is expected that a congressional investigation will throw some light is whether TVA is a "rubber yardstick" or whether it is a genuine measure of the fairness of electrical rates in the United States.

The question has been mooted ever since TVA was established—one might almost say ever since Franklin D. Roosevelt adopted the "yardstick" phrase in his Portland, Ore., speech of 1932 as a candidate for President. Advocates of public ownership have long urged that Federal development of hydroelectric resources would provide a measuring rod which they believed would bring down power rates in general. Chairman Arthur E. Morgan has indicated as one of his points of difference with the majority of the TVA board the conviction that there should be no hidden subsidies to distort the yardstick.

That there are any such subsidies is not admitted by Director David Lilienthal and Vice-Chairman Harcourt Morgan.

One official summary of TVA activities says, "TVA electricity rates cover all costs of service in order to make a fair comparison with privately owned utilities." There is a great deal of controversy, however, as to what properly should be included in these "costs of service" to make a fair basis of comparison with companies that have to operate under ordinary business conditions.

The recent TVA booklet, "How Cheap Electricity Pays Its Way," says that in each municipality distributing TVA current the electricity department pays into the general fund of the city a tax equivalent calculated by applying the city, county and state taxes to the full present value of the electric system. For example, Tupelo, Miss., which has been connected longest, turned into its treasury a tax item of $12,-029. A little long division shows this to have been equivalent to a tax rate of about $5.50 per $100 of value on its $220,000 book cost of plant and equipment. It allowed on that basis nearly 4 per cent for depreciation and paid over $6000 interest.

Follow Accepted Practices

Thus, the TVA asserts that municipalities in its sphere follow accepted public utility practice as to provision for taxes, depreciation and interest. Moreover, some of them, and all of the rural co-operatives, collect an amortization charge of from 25 cents to $1 a month on each customer's bill, according to current used, which goes into a fund to repay the original investment so that the system eventually will belong to the consumers.

But going back to TVA itself, the picture is not so clear. The parent organization owns the dams and produces and wholesales the power. Neither it nor the municipalities pay any Federal income tax such as a privately owned utility corporation would pay. It does pay to the States of Tennessee and Alabama, in lieu of all state taxes, 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of power generated at dams in the respective States. This amounted to $67,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. But it does not have to pay a number of miscellaneous taxes such as capital stock taxes, the Federal 3 per cent excise on electricity, automobile license fees and gasoline taxes.

In consequence, while the TVA and its affiliated municipalities were paying tax equivalents aggregating $150,000 last year, the Tennessee Electric Power Company with a smaller investment in property, if the cost of the dams is included, paid taxes amounting to more than $2,500,000. Similarly, the private company paid $2,700,000 interest and set aside $1,260,000 for depreciation while, technically speaking, the TVA paid no interest or depreciation. Wendell Willkie, President of the holding company over the Tennessee Electric Power Co., therefore avows that if the company were given the same advantages as TVA it could sell electricity at rates much lower than those that are set up as the yardstick.

Returns to Government

In its own manner of accounting, however, the TVA does make a return to the Government in lieu of interest, depreciation and amortization of investment. Since the Tennessee River project is still under construction the TVA applies a portion of its revenues from power sale to the cost of installing new electrical plant and equipment, like a young industrial enterprise plowing in its earnings.

The great difference between its capital setup and that of a private hydroelectric utility is that where the private company would have to pay a return on the whole cost of its dams and reservoirs—and possibly on some locks to carry navigation around them—the TVA is able to charge $148,000,000 of its investment, all the cost of the dams and reservoirs, to navigation and flood control, and only $11,000,000, or the cost of generating plants and transmission lines, to electricity. On this latter basis its net income of $805,000 last year was a fairly substantial return.

But some of the sponsors argue that TVA should not be expected to begin repaying interest and principal within these first few fledgling years of the enterprise. The fact that it has had to go along for nearly five years before being able to get a market for the greater part of its energy is due, they charge, to the obstructive and harassing legal tactics of the private electrical industry. The public, they say, should not be penalized for this fight.

On the other hand, utility operators say the reason TVA has been able to establish rates ranging from 3 cents a kilowatt hour downward is that it has had the advantage of taxpayer-furnished capital to hold on while wider use of electricity was being promotionally built up. From which it may be seen that there are a number of angles from which the apparently forthcoming investigation can throw light on the question of whether the TVA yardstick is in fact 36 inches long or whether it is, as has been charged, something less than 27 inches.

TVA Head Stands Firm; President Ready to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

could not remove an official who exercised quasi-judicial functions, for a cause not stated in the act setting up the board or agency in question.

The Morgan case, however, would perhaps be governed by the fact that the TVA Act itself specifies methods of removal. Section 4-F gives Congress right of removal, by concurrent resolution, of any member of the TVA Board at any time, for cause or none. Section 6 permits the President powers of removal if a Board member requires a political test in TVA appointments.

President's Powers

Since Congress specifies so fully the methods of removal, and also outlines the duties of Board members, it may be argued that they are quasi-legislative posts, and hence removed from the dismissal power of the President by both the Myers and Humphrey decisions.

Moreover, in the dissents to the Myers decisions were obiter dicta of present respected members of the Supreme Court which might have great bearing on a new case. Mr. Justice Brandeis in that case denied that a President may "ignore, while the Senate is in session, the provision which describes the condition under which a removal may take place."

Complicated Issues

So complicated are the issues in the Morgan case, as its decisive hour approaches, that a brief summation may be useful:

First, conflict has been testified to between Chairman Morgan and his two colleagues since TVA's first year.

Second, Chairman Morgan charged on March 3 and 5, 1938, what President Roosevelt yesterday described as "extensive and unequivocal charges of dishonesty and lack of integrity in public office on the part of the majority members." Other broad charges had been made by him previously, and in constitutional litigation involving the TVA's very continuance, he had made statements in courts which the majority directors considered gravely damaging.

Third, the majority Directors, therefore, considered and charged that Chairman Morgan obstructed the work and injured the morale of the TVA.

Brought before the President, in what he described as "not a formal court proceeding, but a simple and fair way to get at the truth," Chairman Morgan refused on three successive dates to substantiate his charges. The President then found him guilty of insubordination, and warned him that if he did not further reply before 2:30 p. m. today he would be dismissed or suspended.

The three White House hearings, and the accompanying public discussion, have led to the following interpretive conclusions:

1. That Chairman Morgan in appearing to charge dishonesty against his colleagues was speaking in the way angry laymen speak. The evidence seems to show that he had a bitter disagreement with his colleagues over points of legal procedure toward the Berry marble claims, rising after months and years of friction. But it is hard to see how his charges against his colleagues — reconstructing what appears to be his case though he himself has refused to testify before the President—can be made to prove actual dishonesty. Any layman who—over a long period—has felt anger welling within him until it becomes a positive fixation, can understand Chairman Morgan's use of language. But there is no escaping—in the view of such close students of the affair as this correspondent has consulted — the President's conclusion that "Arthur E. Morgan has failed to sustain the grave and libelous charges of dishonesty and want of integrity which he has made against his fellow Directors."

2. However, this has little to do with the public and political reactions to the case. Admiration has been evoked for what some see as Chairman Morgan's spunky refusal to testify, whatever its basis. The President has seemed first to try to take the task of investigation out of Congress's hands, and second in the probable sus pension or removal of Chairman Morgan, to pre-judge the case still further. The White House hearings have been described as a "drumhead court martial." Politically, most observers agree it would have been wiser for the President to turn the investigation over to Congress before he arrived at his present position. Many complications lie ahead, quite apart from the narrow issue of Chairman Morgan's charges, and the President's prestige is once more at stake.

Finally, it is extraordinary how the amenities have been preserved. Ending yesterday's hearing, which may be the last meeting of Chairman Morgan and President Roosevelt for a long time to come, the veteran educator said: "I want to say this, that the opportunity to work under you in the TVA represented a very great opportunity for anyone. . . . It is very painful for me to have a situation of lack of harmony between us. . . . I want to say that my position is not taken in any spirit of defiance. . . . I thank you for your consideration."

The President replied: "I think we all feel equally badly about this whole thing."

Chairman Morgan Refuses To Amplify His Statement

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, March 22 (AP)—Arthur E. Morgan announced today his flat refusal to meet President Roosevelt's request that he give "any reason" why he should not be removed as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"I have no further statement to make, other than what I told the President yesterday," Dr. Morgan said, following his return to his Yellow Springs home.

Sweeping Changes Proposed In Constitution of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia — British Columbia has asked the Royal Commission on Dominion and Provincial Relations for a complete revision of the constitutional, financial, and economic structure of the Canadian Confederation.

In a brief of 26 points, which went further than the proposals of any other province heard by the Commission so far, the British Columbia Government asked for enormous concessions from the Federal Government to make it possible for Provincial Governments in Canada to function under modern conditions.

Of wider national concern was British Columbia's demand for a complete ban on all Oriental immigration and the repatriation of as many Orientals as possible.

Holding that the Canadian Constitution, as drafted at the time of Confederation was out of date, and that the relationship between the Dominion and the Provinces had "broken down," the British Columbia Premier, T. D. Pattullo, advocated these chief reforms:

1. That the Canadian Parliament be empowered to amend the British North America Act, Canada's Constitution, according to arrangements agreed upon between the Dominion and the Provinces.

2. That the Provinces be given the right to impose any taxation they desire, in the light of their revenue needs, instead of being confined, as at present, to direct taxation.

3. That the Federal Government assume the full cost of unemployment relief and of certain other social services now carried by the Provinces.

4. That the Federal Government be given control of hours of work, wages, and labor conditions, which are outside its jurisdiction now, but that the Provinces be empowered to enforce labor standards within their own territory higher than those imposed by the Dominion.

5. That the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Railway systems take over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, owned by the Government of British Columbia.

6. That the Federal Government withdraw altogether or in part from the income tax field and leave all, or more of it, to the Provinces.

7. That British Columbia be compensated for its disabilities under the tariff policy of Canada, which forces it to buy in the costly protected market of eastern Canada and sell in the cheap free market of the world.

8. That the debt structure of the Province be "reviewed"—a proposal not elaborated in detail.

9. That Provincial Governments be given full control of agricultural marketing, including goods produced in other provinces but sold here.

10. That the respective jurisdictions of Federal and Provincial Governments be finally established in all doubtful fields.

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Spring's Herald

A Story for Children

"O-o-oo, Oo-ooo, wake up," whistled the March wind as it blew through the garden.

"Time to wake up, wake up," chirped the sparrows in the eaves of the house.

The little Dutch wind-mill on the fence whirled round and around with joy. It would soon be spring.

The leaves were brown and wet on the flower bed but underneath there was a faint stir. The tulips were opening their eyes. A tiny yellow crocus pushed its pointed leaves through the grass. The sunbeams skipped over the garden gate and warmed the buds of the maple tree as they whispered, "Wake up, wake up, spring is on the way."

Everywhere in the garden there was happiness but in one corner a little bush huddled against the white picket fence and said, "I don't want to wake up because I never have beautiful flowers like the other plants."

One morning grandfather Crow visited the garden. He was on his way to the farm and stopped to have a chat with the sparrows who were moving into the birdhouse.

"Caw-caw, how nicely the plants are looking, they will be ready when spring comes," he said, "but who is this by the fence, with just bare branches?"

"I don't know," answered the sparrow, "he only whines and never grows."

"Caw-caw, my friend, don't you know it's your business to grow tall and fine, and send out your buds for the sunshine to open," scolded grandfather Crow.

"Hurry now or you will be late. I shall stop again in a day or two and I expect you to be ready." With this parting order grandfather Crow flew away.

The little bush really was stirred. "Perhaps I won't have bright flowers but I will work hard to make some tiny buds to welcome spring," he said thoughtfully.

"We will help you," called the sunbeams as they twinkled in his corner.

"We will help you," pattered the raindrops. The little bush turned a happy face to the light.

Two days and two nights the little bush worked very hard to catch up with the other plants. On the third morning he heard a flutter of wings.

"Caw-caw, how are you?" and grandfather Crow flew into the garden.

"Attention, everyone, I have an important announcement to make. Please look at our friend in the corner." All eyes turned toward the little bush.

Along each branch was a line of soft gray buds, soft and warm to touch, soft and furry as kittens.

"Now we know that spring is here," said grandfather Crow. "Pussywillow has arrived."

How happy the little bush was! Not the bright flowers or birds, but his own little gray buds had told the garden the glad news.

"Spring is here, spring is here," whispered the pussywillow bush.

Lines About Leaders—122

By a Staff Artist

Auguste Rodin

(1840-1917)

AUGUSTE RODIN was a great representative of sculpture.
He has been called the Michelangelo of the modern world.
At the time of Auguste's birth the father clerked in Paris.
The child enjoyed a good education in a boarding school.
Then his wish to attend a class in modeling was granted.
Thus engaged, he outlined his life for the next few years:
First, he would enter the free National School of Beaux Arts.
At the end of his studies he would win a scholarship.
And whatever it might be, it would give him a good start.
But things were not going to fall out as he had planned.
When he presented himself to the Beaux Arts, he was rejected.

* * *

A PERIOD of desperate industry at once set in for him.
At 6 in the morning he would go and draw animals at the Zoo.
From 10 to 7 he fashioned models for a maker of ornaments.
And at night he shaped from memory his gatherings of the day.
In 1864 he sent a bust to the Salon, and the bust was returned.
Carrier Belleuse was then at the height of his reputation.
The youth succeeded in entering the famous sculptor's studio.
Once Carrier received a commission he did not care to execute.
"May I go and carry out the order for you?" Rodin suggested.
"You certainly may," answered the master, rather surprised.
The student set off for Brussels, where the order came from.
And his work done, he remained in the quiet of Belgium.

* * *

SOME 10 years of hard toil and silent deprivation passed by.
In 1877 he ventured to send "The Age of Brass" to the Salon.
The statue caused an upheaval among the members of the jury.
It was so perfect that they thought it to be cast from life.
The sculptor protested; he accumulated proofs—but all in vain.
Then a chance arose for him to prove his prodigious ability.
Asked to make a group, he improvised it in a few hours.
Such a man could indeed be the author of "The Age of Brass."
Auguste Rodin had won his cause, he had emerged a celebrity.

* * *

HE began with figures of Adam, of Eve; with symbolic groups.
He reached the acme of glory with a monument of Victor Hugo.
His works expressed power, freedom, majesty, infinitude.
In 1889, the French Government granted him two large studios.
In 1900, he had a whole pavilion of the Universal Exhibition.
Formerly, he stood in the position of an exceptional artist.
Now, he held a high rank in the estimation of the world.

* * *

RODIN'S way of working was not like that of other sculptors.
He would not begin one statue and carry it to its conclusion.
He would set up several models and work on them side by side
The main lines of his teaching are based on these thoughts.
"The point is not to create; creation is a useless word."
"Genius comes only to the person who understands. . . ."
"Everything is in Nature, in all the things about us. . . ."
"A woman, a mountain, a horse are made on the same principle."
"There is one harmonious, continual, uninterrupted movement."
"Young artists compose instead of following their models, . . .
Instead of understanding that therein lies infinity."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra. Copyright, 1938, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

In Lighter Vein

Obedience

Husband: "You certainly made a poor job of painting this door."

Wife: "Well, you said it wanted painting badly."

Mixed Metaphor

A patriotic M. P., during a heated discussion in the British House of Commons, became very excited and shouted: "The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell."—Children's Newspaper.

Don't They Say "Bah"?

Little John's mother called him several times, but the lad made no response, although he was within easy hearing distance.

"Why didn't you answer me?" said the mother when she reached the child.

"Mother, I was playing a sheep," said the lad, "and sheep don't talk."—Indianapolis News.

Somesense Rhymes

The Giant Panda was a myth,
But now we KNOW that one was really born—
Explorers yet may find the kith
Of Pegasus and kin of Unicorn.

Mixed Up

Two dark gentlemen called one evening upon the same girl and arrived on her porch at the same time.

"Well, Mista Jonsing, I see we is done arrove simultoously dis evening."

"Yessuh, Mista Jones, we sho is contemporary on dis occasion.—Wall Street Journal.

Original

"So you go to school, do you, Bobby?" asked the clergyman of the nine-year-old hopeful of the Briggly household.

"Yes, sir," answered Bobby.

"Let me hear you spell 'bread.'"

"B-r-e-d."

"The dictionary spells it with an 'a,' Bobby."

"Yes, sir; but you didn't ask me how the dictionary spells it. You asked me how I spell it."—Montreal Star.

Quotation for Today

TO HAVE what you want is riches; to be able to do without is power.—WHITSITT.

Jest a Minute

"I rather think it would be fun to arrest somebody sometime."

Forty Winks

Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.
Caught Napping in Petticoat Lane, London

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doctor Feeds 130

(St. Louis Star-Times)

St. Louis, Mo.

With the mercury hovering near zero and the wind blowing a gale the other night, Dr. Frank J. Tracy, thought of the men shivering outside the Social Security office. They were waiting in the cold for the offices to open at 4 a. m. so they might apply for a WPA job.

Dr. Tracy left his bed about 3 a. m. and went to two restaurants on Jefferson Avenue near the relief offices, where he made arrangements to have something hot served to each of the men waiting in line.

He then moved up and down the line signing a slip of paper for each man, and sending them to the restaurants. There were about 100 whites and 30 Negroes. They were permitted to order whatever they wanted for the agreed-upon amount of the slips. When everyone was fed, Dr. Tracy went home, saying nothing to anyone about his good deed.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Personally Conducted

There are many interesting things to be seen in Washington, and in this game the players are "personally conducted" to some of them in the following manner:

Each player is given a pencil and sheet of paper on which is written the word "Washington." The leader then reads aloud the following definitions, each one of which is a clue to a short word contained in "Washington": (1) kind of tree; (2) millinery; (3) taverns; (4) beautiful waterfowl; (5) small insects; (6) a community; (7) members of an old political party; (8) a multitude; (9) Chinese secret societies; (10) horned animals; (11) a protuberance; (12) ancient garments. Two minutes are allowed for each item to be "seen" in the city. (The answers to the foregoing definitions are in order: ash; hats; inns; swan; gnats; town; Whigs; host; tongs; goats; snag; and togas.)

When all the definitions have been given, the players check their lists with the leader; and the one who has the largest number of correct words wins the game.

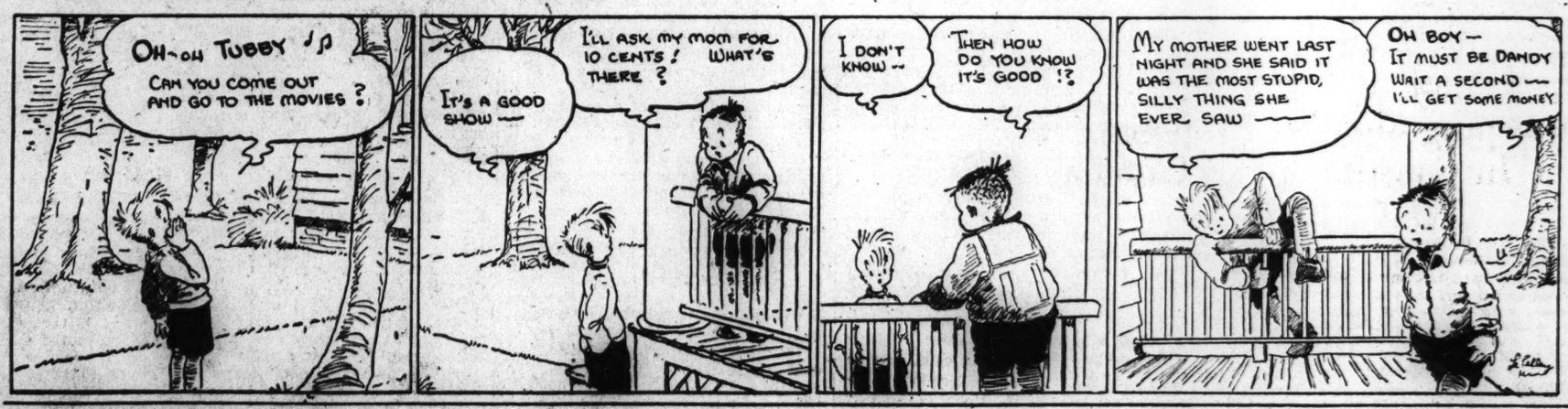
Any city or country may be substituted for Washington, and the list of definitions changed accordingly.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Ownership vs. Possession

I am happy in having learned to distinguish between ownership and possession. Books, pictures, and all the beauty of the world belong to those who love and understand them—not usually to those who possess them. All of these things that I am entitled to I have—I own them by divine right. So, I care not a bit who possesses them. I used to care very much and consequently was very unhappy. — James Howard Kehler.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Movie Guide*

By LE PELLEY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CAN YOU COME OUT AND GO TO THE MOVIES ?
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I'LL ASK MY MOM FOR 10 CENTS ! WHAT'S THERE ?
I DON'T KNOW --
THEN HOW DO YOU KNOW IT'S GOOD !?
MY MOTHER WENT LAST NIGHT AND SHE SAID IT WAS THE MOST STUPID, SILLY THING SHE EVER SAW —
OH BOY— IT MUST BE DANDY WAIT A SECOND — I'LL GET SOME MONEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Something New in Collecting*

By THE HAGERS

AN ANTIQUE SHOP HAD ON DISPLAY COLLECTIONS OF RARE CLOISONNÉ.
"ARE YOU, SIR, A COLLECTOR TOO?" A DUCK ASKED ME. NO, SIR. DO YOU
COLLECT GLASSWARE," I QUACKED, "OR JADE?" "NO. MY COLLECTION, I'M AFRAID,
YOU CANNOT BUY IN ANTIQUE SHOPS FOR I COLLECT MILK-BOTTLE TOPS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Millions for Defense—

SMOOTHLY as a torpedo out of a destroyer's No. 1 tube comes the bill to authorize a billion-dollar addition to the United States Navy out of the House of Representatives. Isolationists and internationalists join to push along the "State Department navy." One group believes the ships will keep America free from an uneasy world's contaminations; the other that they will strengthen the arm of America for co-operation against aggressors in Europe and Asia.

The admirals have testified that no navy in the world can overcome the American fleet in home waters. Naval increases are to defend American interests and support American diplomacy far from home. Isolationist votes for this bill disclose how weak is the defense of isolationism against the alarms of the day; it is commonly said that fears stirred by newspaper and radio reports in the last two weeks have greased the ways for this measure.

For this reason, Washington reports now declare, the actual appropriations to carry out the bill's plans will be pushed right along. This haste must have diplomatic rather than naval motives. For not only will the shipyards be unable to handle in five years the program now before the Senate; scores of warships have been authorized since 1934 which have not been started. The pending bill would authorize twenty-three destroyers although 126 are already authorized and only forty-nine are being built. This bill calls for three battleships; there is already authority to build eleven besides the two that have been started.

It still looks like a paper or diplomatic navy. But with the policy anchors attached by the isolationists its diplomatic utility must be somewhat curtailed. Internationalists must wonder how far armed strength can be used for international policies by a nation which has refused even to join the World Court. Isolationists must wonder why a country which is so far removed from the world's concerns and so uniquely guarded from attack should be adding another $1,000,000,000 to the $2,000,000,000 already authorized for naval building. And American pacificists must wonder why their country can be so bold and generous about its instruments for armed relations with the world but so timid and tight about agencies for peaceful co-operation.

Another Polish Corridor?

A WORLD too used to fait-accompli diplomacy has assumed that a deal between Germany and Poland would quickly remake the map of northeastern Europe. But the business of map making is not so simple.

Poland's trouble with Lithuania is not ended. Agitation in Warsaw for absorption of the Lithuanians goes on. Yet it is unlikely Poland will move alone. Neither acceptance of her ultimatum nor fear of Lithuania is holding up a Polish drive for a corridor to Memel and the sea. Rather is it reluctance to give up the corridor to Danzig.

So long as there is any chance of retaining the Polish Corridor created at Versailles, Warsaw may hesitate to seize another road to the sea. Her primary justification for continuing to divide Prussia and East Prussia would then be gone and Germany would be virtually invited to close the gap. Possibly the shrewdest estimate of Poland's action is that she is not yet a partner in a deal with Germany, but is getting in position to make full use of such partnership if it be forced upon her. She will be ready to seize another corridor if and when the Corridor is lost. Again the key to action seems to be in Berlin.

If a Polish drive through Lithuania waits on a German drive to reunite Prussia and East Prussia it may not come soon. From a geographic and economic standpoint Germany has good reasons for wiping out the Polish Corridor. But National Socialist Germany has made so much of race that seizure of the strip with its predominant Polish population would not be ethnologically justified. Nor could Berlin on racial grounds support Warsaw in a drive to take the region between Kaunas and Memel in which relatively few Poles can be found.

The question of another Polish corridor may not be settled on a racial basis. In several parts of Europe minorities have preferred economic advantages to racial unity. Much may depend on whether, when such a move makes boundaries fluid again, Russia is in a mood and condition to raise questions about White Russian minorities in Poland. Germany may find it more feasible to move first in other directions where the complications of map making are fewer. If so, Warsaw will wait.

World Trade and New England

AS THE hearings on the proposed reciprocal trade agreements with Great Britain open in Washington, New England is pictured as the chief objector to successful consummation of this keystone in Secretary Hull's structure for improved business and greater amity. This portrayal needs qualification.

True, the New England Council after a survey of manufacturers, trade associations and chambers of commerce throughout New England found sentiment seven to one against the Hull program, but Richard W. Sulloway, chairman of the committee conducting the survey, found, also, that this sentiment was not directed against the program's basic idea or against its probable general results. The objections were concerned with tariff changes in certain specific items, or even some detailed classification of such items —against narrow width organdies, for example, or broadcloth shirtings, or women's opera pumps with cemented soles.

Protests have naturally come from industries in every part of the nation that believe themselves dependent upon a degree of protection for continued prosperity. It happens that the greatest volume of such intercessions has come from New England largely because Yankeeland has an extremely diversified production, no less than 200 of the 300-odd items listed as up for negotiation with England being produced in New England. The desire of these businessmen is that the negotiations be made by men having sound knowledge of the industries affected, as well as some sympathy for the already complicated path of the producer.

They will find just such men under Mr. Henry F. Grady, chairman of the Committee on Reciprocity Information, now hearing New England's presentation in Washington. There are no amateurs conducting the negotiations. All are men with a decade or more of government experience behind them as well as years of research in trade fields. Their familiarity with New England was disclosed during the negotiations with Czechoslovakia when they exhibited precise knowledge about nearly every shoe plant in the region. This should be reassuring to cotton and woolen textile makers, perturbed because their tariff protection comes under scrutiny in the Anglo-American negotiations.

Finally, if there are any in New England who oppose the trade treaty program merely because it is under Democratic auspices, they may be interested to learn that the policy was originated by New England Congressmen under President McKinley who negotiated (but could not get Congress to ratify) no less than thirteen just such treaties as Mr. Hull is now writing.

The Sirius

AN EXHIBITION celebrating "One Hundred Years of Transatlantic Steam Navigation" is to be opened in London next month. It will include models of many of the famous ships employed on the crossing—from the Sirius, a little paddle steamer of 703 tons gross, which made the first passage by steam in April, 1838, to the Queen Mary.

It is good that the public should be reminded once more of the Sirius, and her contemporaries. Today, "The liner she's a lady," and a most impressive grande dame at that, prepared to flout Neptune on every occasion: but many a ship has done that, since ships began, and survived, whereas that little sea-urchin, the Sirius, flouted Aeolus, whose will until then had been law, enacting that every ship should be

> . . . Imprison'd in the viewless winds
> And blown with restless violence round about
> The pendent world.

The great sailing ships of the past rightly enjoy a world-wide celebrity; but it is apt to be forgotten that the steamship, though it lacks such beauty as theirs, and engages with the elements upon no such heroic terms as they did, has yet in its early pioneers names worthy to rank in daring with a "Cutty Sark," or a "Thermopylae." Among these none deserves a warmer place in our affections than the Sirius—hers was a gallant and romantic adventure, the results of which have been great beyond calculation.

Sweepstakes

THOSE who wish to see state lotteries set up in the United States will try to make capital out of the fact that more than 55 per cent of the tickets drawn in this year's Irish Hospital Sweepstakes went to holders in the United States. Doubtless they will argue—as they have in the past—that since many Americans are determined to play the foreign lotteries, it would be better to establish lotteries in the United States so that the state's share in taxes and the patrons' share of the winnings will be kept at home. In other words, they urge the country to legalize lotteries in "self-defense."

This argument tends to confuse the real issue, which is: Do the state or federal governments want lotteries? Obviously they do not, because states which once operated lotteries found them socially and economically unsound and banished them by law. The need is to reduce the proportion of American participation in foreign lotteries rather than increase the gambling problem in America by setting up a lottery system of its own.

Ice Blockade

ST. JOHNS, NFD.

ICE-BOUND! The words bring to mind tales of the frozen North, of fur trading posts and Hudson Bay settlements, and not of ports in close proximity to the Atlantic shipping lane, and yet the fact remains that the port is ice-bound. Slob ice has drifted into our harbor and frozen solidly, while outside, a rough, white surface of ice stretches as far as the eye can see. It is not unusual to encounter pack ice off Newfoundland well into April.

For seven days now we have had an ice blockade and shipping is completely at a standstill along the waterfront. At the time of writing six steamers are waiting to enter port, including the liner "Nova Scotia" from Liverpool, England, still called the "home-boat." A hundred and fifty years ago a vessel from England was literally a home-boat bringing out supplies and news of loved ones, and this appellation still seems to hold.

* * *

The harbor of St. John's is a fine, natural one with a very narrow inlet. When one approaches from the sea it would seem impossible to discover an opening in the hills through which a vessel could enter, but, suddenly, there it is, a contracted neck of water aptly called "The Narrows." It is guarded on one side by Fort Amherst lighthouse, and on the other by Cabot Tower on the top of Signal Hill, built on the site of the old fort which in bygone years successfully defended the city of St. John's against the attacks of the French.

In the last few days, men have used the Narrows as an ice-bridge and cut and hauled wood from the Fort Amherst side to their homes on "The Battery," the little fishing settlement skirting the base of Signal Hill.

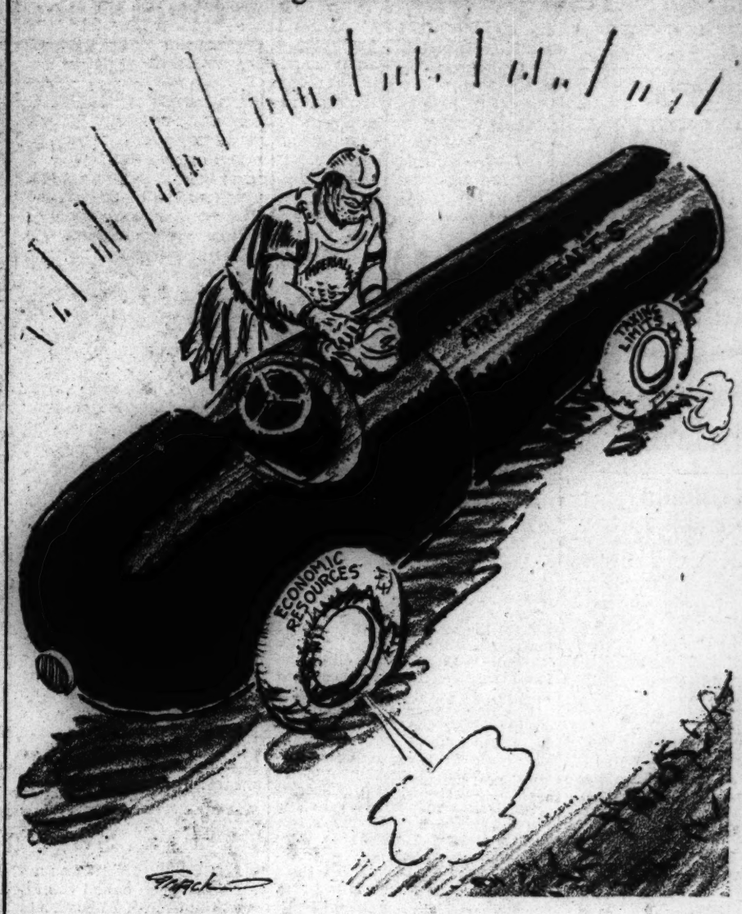
* * *

In years past it was our cross-country railway that was blocked with snow in winter, and we depended upon our shipping to keep us in touch with the outside world. But during the past two years we have been faced with unusual ice conditions and now, once again, we are dependent upon our train service for supplies and mail, while our ships lie helpless. In a few days, too, our sealing fleet is due to sail for the icefields, but even these vessels, specially equipped as they are to force their way through ice, must perforce wait in the harbor of St. John's for a change of wind. A westerly wind will drive the ice out of the harbor and off the land, but weather reports give prevailing winds as southeasterly, with close packed ice.

Business in the city is greatly affected by this ice blockade—stores are awaiting merchandise, business houses their English mail, and intending travelers are undecided whether to wait for the hoped for change, or proceed by train. Shipping firms must suffer heavy losses, and the longshoremen are without much needed work.

It may be a few hours, a day, or a week, before conditions alter. No one knows, no one can possibly tell, and, meanwhile, we are icebound! M. E. P.

As Strong as Its Weakest Tire



The Painters

THE painters are here. It hardly seems likely, but I feel as if they'd been here a year. The strict understanding, in the beginning, was that they were to do their work in four days and be out.

The four days grow into five, and seven, eight, nine. And suddenly I feel that it is all just too much.

I say to the agent, crisply, "You must have these men finish, and get out. They have been here twice as long as they said they would be, and much longer than the work warrants. I could have done it myself in less time."

The agent bestows on me the kind of smile one reserves for unreasonable children and the deliberately foolish. But he does not know that I am making no idle boast.

I was eleven when I learned to paint things. My first lesson in painting was on the barn, in the country.

My father said one morning at breakfast, "I think I will paint the barn. You shall help me."

As I look back, and put many similar incidents together, I realize that my father often undertook such tasks not because he needed to do them, per se, but for the purpose of being busy with his hands while he carried on reflections which were important to him.

* * *

The barn did not particularly need painting, although it would do it no harm. There was a painter in the town; he was always busy, but he would have made time to come and paint the barn, if he had been asked to. But the summer was the time my father reserved for using his hands, and for jobs that carried the place in the country a little closer to the vision he had of what it might become, that fall day so long ago when he walked out the road from town, looking this way and that for a site he liked, and turned off, and made a difficult way through woodland, and eventually took a small hatchet and marked a path half way up the steep hill whereon he felt impelled to build.

And so we drove to the village, and bought the paint. It was clear, lovely yellow, and he was very particular about the quality, and he looked over several dozen brushes before he found what suited him. We bought fresh linseed, and turpentine, and he told my mother he must have quite a lot of old, soft rags, and that I must have an old dress to wear, as I would probably get covered with paint before I mastered the knack of filling the brush just full enough and never too full, and transferring the paint to the working surface.

And so we painted the barn. We rigged the scaffolding ourselves and made the hooks secure over the eaves. We worked in no great hurry, but we worked hard and steadily—except at times when the light on the mountains was such, over the tops of the trees that surrounded the barn, that we had to stop and speak of it.

* * *

My mother came every now and again to see how we were getting on. I think it amused her to see her husband and a little girl engaged together in painting the barn, but she did not make fun of us. When it came time to scrub paint flecks from our hands and go to the house for meals, or because dusk was coming on, we laughed at ourselves, to see which had spattered the most; and once I made fun of my father because he had a spot as big as a half dollar on the knee of one trouser leg. "Sheer carelessness," he said honestly, and laughed with me.

I have never thought that the ability to paint a barn was one I would greatly need. On the other hand I have never regretted the experience. It was pleasant, in the warm, perfumed August days, to sit a little distance from my father on the painting scaffold, and help him do the job. He said I learned quickly. The branches of pine trees all about us were full of little songs in minor keys. A few chipmunks which he allowed to live in the hayloft came out now and again to the great open door and watched us attentively. Once a raffish and irrepressible odd-job man of the locality, drifting past, yelled up at my father with a hoot of laughter, "Who's that you got paintin' with ye, Doctor?" And my father smiled at me kindly and said, "That's my helper." It made me feel important.

Of course the painters who are pursuing their slow and elegant way in my apartment believe I made only a ridiculous and unfounded boast, when I said I could do the job myself.

There is no moral to this story. I would gladly finish their job in exchange for their leaving. But they will not leave, not only because they were hired to do it, but because they disbelieve I could.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Who Are the "Little Men"?

By Frank L. Perrin

WHEN several hundred men representing so-called "little business" assembled in Washington some weeks ago to present, by request of Administration officials, their individual or collective plans for remedial action, their friendly critics smiled at their enthusiasm and audacity. It may be that there was no way, at the moment, of estimating the moral force and power which impelled and inspired the altruistic adventure. It may be that it was not realized then, and that it is not yet fully realized, that a vast, indeed an overwhelming majority of the American people are, literally and in fact, small business men. They hold, and at any moment upon demand can wield the balance of power in every state and national election.

There is no need to ask why this power of self-expression and self-determination has not oftener or more effectively been exercised. But if this is asked the answer is that all too frequently there has been manifested a willingness to follow leaderships which promised much which could only be delivered through the usurpation and misuse of powers reserved to the people and safeguarded by a ballot box too often neglected. The trend of human thought, however vehemently we may deny it, has, in recent years, been toward reliance upon some supposed form of super-government. We have become inclined to endow those bidding for or usurping political authority with power and wisdom greater than that possessed by the people they seek or pretend to serve.

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Now there are encouraging indications that both the mood and the mode are changing. American men and women do not, in their thoughtful and serious moments, yield willingly or supinely to any form of dictatorial authority. If they ever were tempted to take even a brief excursion along unfamiliar and forbidden paths, persuaded by the suggested fear that they had failed because of their own neglect or folly, they yielded with the mental reservation that they could return at any time to the familiar broad highways. But since the time of temporary surrender they have seen, across two oceans, the proofs of the folly of surrender to any insinuating superior political force. They have seen the destruction of democracy and the ascendancy of dictatorial authority. The realization has been impressed that even benign dictators, so called, are dangerous playmates.

Likewise there has come a wider appreciation of the fact that this nucleus of small business men is actually representative of millions of Americans who cannot qualify, actually or sympathetically, as members or beneficiaries of the so-called big business groups. This should not be regarded as disturbing or in any way ominous. Indeed it may prove to be encouraging if the potential forces of the "smaller," but numerically larger group are conserved and wisely directed. Big business, by itself, is an unwieldy and awkward entity. It is assertive, certainly, but it is without the power of convincing expression at the ballot box or in legislative halls.

* * *

At the moment, in the United States, both big business and little business need a friend at court. Big business, unaided, cannot be thus represented except through an intermediary or a popularly chosen advocate. Little business, which includes the storekeeper, the artisan, the farmer, the manufacturer of small goods, the housewife, the office worker, is able to co-operate in, if not actually to initiate, a plan to give effective expression to the demands of industry and business as a whole.

It may be that as between big business and little business there has existed the mistaken belief that their welfare and interests were not common. Indeed it has been made to appear that big business was the enemy of little business, and that little business was the victim of the greed of the big fellows. That is a heretical philosophy that should no longer be taught or believed. It is destructive and disturbing.

And this important fact should be realized. Little business, now organized into a national unit, will speak more clearly and convincingly in Congress, in state legislatures, and in the executive chambers of capitals than its big brother was ever able to speak. Why, do you ask? Because the embracing forces of little business, once united, will carry the votes in their hands on election day. The American people, once aroused, will not barter away their birthright.

The Wide Horizon

Mussolini vs. Italy

By Livingston Hartley

HITLER'S seizure of Austria affects Fascist Italy more vitally than any other major power. It terminates abruptly her brief post-war respite from Teutonic pressure, and brings to the Brenner a nation far more powerful than the old Austria-Hungary.

Italy gained from the World War something more precious than the territories acquired by her allies, an unqualified national safety. They remained facing a Germany whose collapse could only be temporary, whereas Italy witnessed the permanent break-up of a Germanic neighbor who had dominated her life since the days of Charlemagne. Friendly then with Britain and France, and so able to maintain an independent Austria, her prospect of continued national security was unique in Europe.

This prospect has been shattered in less than twenty years. Since Italy's destiny has been since 1922 in the hands of Mussolini, whom his adherents proclaim incessantly "is always right," the responsibility must be charged to him. Why has he allowed this fate to befall his people?

The cardinal interest of Italy, weaker than all other great powers as a result of geography and lack of essential war materials, is national safety. This cannot be won in the Red Sea, but must, as Mussolini demonstrated only four years ago, be ensured beyond the Alps. Adventure in Africa may be "glorious," and may enhance temporarily national prestige, but the destiny of Italy herself will be determined in Europe.

But the personal interests of Mussolini have impelled him in the opposite direction, toward empire-building overseas. Only by this means could Il Duce write his name in capitals on the pages of history. Only by this means, the time-honored antidote of dictators to internal opposition, could he maintain his hold on a people feeling the weight of repressive political and economic measures.

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Italian expansion in Africa or the Mediterranean had to be attained at the expense of Britain and France. So the inevitable result of Ethiopia was a Europe far more dangerous for Italy and her Austrian protégé. The Geneva peace machinery was seriously weakened, the Stresa guarantee of Austrian independence was shattered and then kept in fragments by Italian aggression in Spain, and Il Duce was forced into partnership with a German dictator whose military might soon became far superior to his own. The three-year spree of personal glorification has now ended in the cruel light of an Alpine dawn, which sees the sentries of the monster Il Duce has helped to make posted on the Brenner Pass.

Now that the day of reckoning is at hand, what will Mussolini do? Will he give first place to the future of the Italian people, or to his own prestige and personal ambitions? The issue is crucial for Italy and the world, since geography makes Italian co-operation an essential element in any successful effort to prevent the German tide from inundating Southeastern Europe.

Il Duce can safeguard Italy's destiny even now, if he is willing to pay the personal price of admitting tacitly that he has not been "always right." Such an admission need not actually endanger his internal prestige, since concessions obtained from negotiations with Britain would provide a smoke-screen to cover his Alpine failure.

A real rapprochement with Britain and France would make the Brenner a potential threat to Germany as well as Italy, and thereby block her path to Mittel-Europa. It would confront Hitler with an alignment he could not challenge, and leave him no alternative except peace and participation in a European settlement. If the fall of Austria should bring this result, it would not be an unmitigated disaster to Europe or to Italy.

* * *

But personal pride and ambitions may outweigh national interests at the Palazzo Venezzia. Continued partnership with a mightier Reich offers Mussolini much in the immediate future, whatever its consequences for Italy. In peace its threat value promises dividends in diplomatic prestige and influence; in war it provides the only path to mastery of the Mediterranean.

War as an ally of Germany would be very dangerous to Italy, in view of her geographical form and lack of essential resources. But victory on this side only would fulfill Mussolini's dream of a re-created Roman Empire. The gambler usually chooses the game with the highest stakes.

Mare Nostrum for Italy by this path, however, means necessarily European hegemony for Germany, for while Italy expanded overseas into Africa, the Reich would create a vast, centralized power bloc. Such a Reich could not tolerate such an Italy long on equal terms. Teutonic pressure on the Alps would develop until, in the end, another "Anschluss" was forced, and the new Roman Empire inherited by Berlin.

Mussolini's reaction to the Austrian catastrophe suggests that Italy's destiny will be cast into this dangerous game, the outcome of which no one can foretell.